LE ROMAN DE LA VIOLETTE

A STUDY OF

THE MANUSCRIPTS AND THE ORIGINAL DIALECT

BY

DOUGLAS LABAREE BUFFUM

A DISSERTATION

SUBMITTED TO THE BOARD OF UNIVERSITY STUDIES OF THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY IN CONFORMITY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

1904

BALTIMORE
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PART I.

The Relation of the Manuscripts.

PREFACE.

In the fall of 1901 I became interested in the Old French Roman d'Aventure known as the *Roman de la Violette*, by Gerbert de Montreuil, and, at the suggestion of Associate Professor E. C. Armstrong of the Romance Department in Johns Hopkins University, I determined to make a study of this poem.

The *Roman de la Violette* had already appeared in a limited edition of two hundred copies, edited by Francisque Michel in 1834.[1] At that time, however, the editor was able to control only two of the four extant MSS. and the imperfectly developed science of Romance text-editing rendered impossible a critical edition in the modern sense of the term. Thinking, therefore, that the *Violette*, important from both a linguistic and a literary point of view, merited a more detailed treatment than that given by Michel, I decided to make a careful study of the poem, based on photographic reproductions of all the MSS., with a view to publishing ultimately a critical edition.

Of the four MSS. of the *Violette* two are in the Bibliothèque Nationale of Paris, one is in the Imperial Library of Saint Petersburg, and one is in the private library of Mr. J. E. Kerr of New York.

Through the generous courtesy of Mr. Kerr, to whom I am especially indebted for his kindness in placing the MS. at my disposal, I was able to photograph his entire MS. in the spring of 1902. I had already, before this, obtained permission from the authorities of the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris and of the Imperial Library in Saint Petersburg to photograph the MSS. of the *Violette* preserved in those libraries. I therefore went to Saint Petersburg in May, 1902, and, through the courtesy of the Libra-

[1] *Roman de la Violette, ou de Gérard de Nevers en vers du XIII^e siècle, par Gibert de Montreuil; publié, pour la première fois, d'après deux manuscrits de la Bibliothèque Royale, par Francisque Michel. A Paris, chez Silvestre, libraire, rue des Bons-Enfants, N^o 30. 1834.*

PQ
1463
.G5

rian of the Imperial Library, I was permitted at once to photograph the MS. of the *Violette*. There remained the two MSS. in the Bibliothèque Nationale and these I photographed later, in the summer of 1902.

In the fall of that year I returned to America and began a comparative study of the MSS. with a view to establishing their relationship, at the same time I also began a study of the rime-words in order to determine the original dialect of the poem. My intention is that these studies shall form a partial introduction to a critical edition of the *Violette*, and it is this work that I submit to the Board of University Studies as a Dissertation in conformity with the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

I herewith submit to the Board of University Studies a part of my Dissertation in print; it has not seemed advisable to offer at present more of this monograph, since I hope to publish the complete edition of the *Violette* at an early date.

D. L. B.

BALTIMORE, *May* 1, 1904.

ABBREVIATIONS.

In addition to the usual grammatical abbreviations the following abbreviations are used:

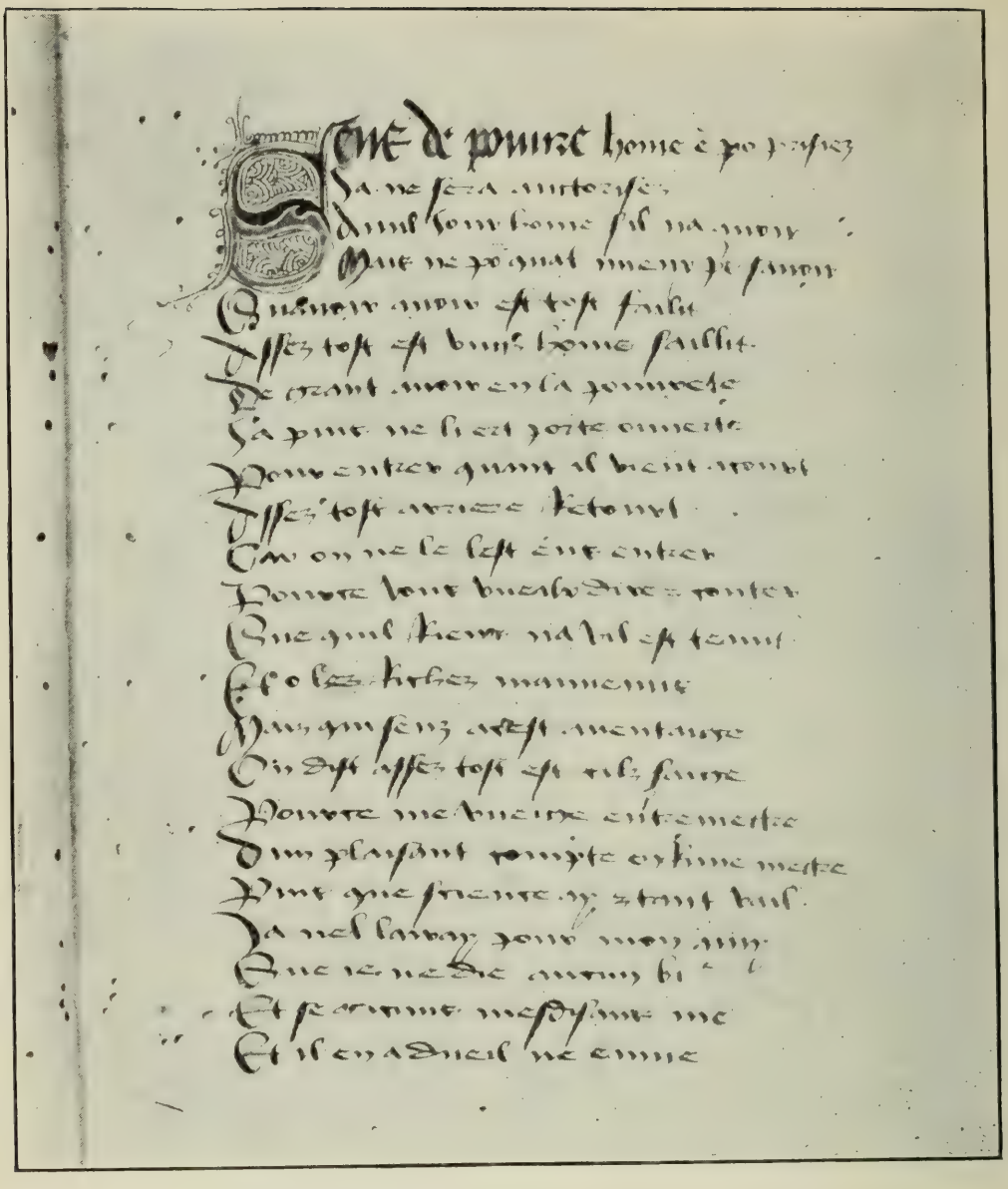
Cab. des MSS.—Le Cabinet des Manuscrits, L. Delisle. Paris, 1868.

Cat. des MSS. fr. de la Bibl. Imp.—Catalogue des Manuscrits français de la Bibliothèque Impériale (published under the direction of Taschereau). Paris, 1872.

Cat. des MSS. fr. de la Bibl. de St. Pétersbourg.—Catalogue des Manuscrits français de la Bibliothèque de St. Pétersbourg, G. Bertrand. Paris, 1874.

Rom.—Romania. Paris, 1872 ff.

Z. R. P.—Zeitschrift für Romanische Philologie. Halle, 1877 ff.



MS. A, Folio 1, Recto; New York, Private Library of Mr. J. E. Kerr.

THE MANUSCRIPTS.

I. DESCRIPTION.

The *Roman de la Violette* is contained, as far as known, in four MSS., which I have designated P_1, P_2, S, and A; the first three are thus named from the cities in which they are preserved (Paris, Saint Petersburg), the last is so called from the library (Ashburnham) with which it was so long identified.

1.—P_1. In Paris; Bibliothèque Nationale, fr. 1553 (formerly 7595), folios cclxxxvi^{r}1-cccxxiii^{r}2. This copy of the *Violette* seems to have been made in the year 1284 (new style 1285), compare the following statement at the close of the poem:[1]

Chi define li Roumans de Gérart de Nevers et de la Violete, qui fu escris l'an del incarnation Nostre Signour Jhésu-Crist mil · cc · et · iiii ·^{xx} et quatre el moys de février.

Paul Meyer[2] is of the opinion that the entire MS. was written between 1258 and 1296.

The MS. is quite carefully written, is nearest the original,[3] and is in the Picard dialect.

Detailed descriptions of the entire MS. have already been published; reference to these is sufficient here.[4] Compare: Michel,[5] Zotenberg und Meyer,[6] Michelant.[7]

Each of these descriptions includes a summary of the contents of the MS. For works containing briefer mention of this MS., see bibliography of P_1, in the general Bibliography at the close of this monograph.

2.—P_2. In Paris; Bibliothèque Nationale, fr. 1374 (formerly

[1] Folio cccxxiii^{r}2.

[2] *Rom.* XIII, pp. 629–630.

[3] Compare general MS. scheme at the close of the discussion of the MS. relations.

[4] The full titles of all works cited will be found in the Bibliography, at the close of this monograph.

[5] *Violette*, p. xli.

[6] *Barlaam und Josaphat*, pp. 329–335.

[7] *Cat. des MSS. fr. de la Bibl. Imp.*, vol. I, pp. 248–252.

7498[3] and Colbert 3031), folios 133[r]1-172[v]2. Middle of the thirteenth century. All authorities[1] agree in placing this MS. in the thirteenth century; it does not seem to have been written later than the middle of the century;[2] nor does it belong to a much earlier date than this, for Michel[3] shows by internal evidence (reference in the poem to the Countess Marie and to the Sire de Roye) that the poem was composed about 1225, compare also Gaston Paris,[4] who places the *Violette* between 1225 and 1230, and, if the MS. scheme, presented at the end of this monograph, be correct, two lost MSS. intervene between P_2 and the original, hence P_2 probably does not antedate the middle of the century by many years. The MS. is in *francien* and is the work of a careless and ignorant scribe.

As in the case of P_1 it is unnecessary to repeat the detailed descriptions of the MS. already published. Such a description with summary of the contents is to be found in Michel[5] and Michelant.[6] For briefer mention see bibliography of P_2.

3.—S. In Saint Petersburg; Imperial Library, MS. fr. F. r. XIV, no. 3, folios 1-45. Beginning of the fifteenth century, before 1420. H. A. Todd[7] cites an inventory of the library of Philippe-le-Bon, duc de Bourgogne, showing that this MS. was in the library of that prince in 1420. The MS. probably does not antedate the fifteenth century[8] and was in the library of Saint Germain des Près prior to the Revolution,[9] the number, *1831 bis*, which may be seen on folio 1, was borne by the MS. in the catalogue of this library. Michel[10] states that this MS. was left to the library of Saint Germain des Près by Henri de Coislin, Bishop of Metz, and that it belonged to M. Séguier, who mentioned it in a note at the beginning of P_2.[11] Michel[12] thought that the MS. was destroyed at

[1] See Bibliography of P_2, in the general Bibliography at the close of this monograph.

[2] Compare Foerster, *Cligès*, p. xxvii.

[3] *Violette*, pp. ii–iii, and p. 286, note 2.

[4] *Rom.*, XXXII, p. 538.

[5] *Violette*, pp. xl–lxiv.

[6] *Cab. des MSS.*, vol. I, pp. 219–220.

[7] *Panthère d'Amours*, p. viii.

[8] Compare Todd, *op. cit.*, p. vii.

[9] Compare Delisle, *Cab. des MSS.*, pp. 52, 57, 78–99.

[10] *Violette*, pp. xxxviii–xxxix.

[11] A description of the library of M. Séguier may be found in Delisle, *op. cit.*, vol. II, p. 50 and pp. 78–79.

[12] *Violette*, p. xxxix.

the burning of Saint Germain des Près in 1794, however, Delisle[1] states that it was stolen from Saint Germain des Près by one, Dubrowsky, attaché of the Russian Embassy in Paris at the time of the Revolution, and taken to Saint Petersburg. Bertrand[2] has the following note in regard to this MS.:

La collection justement célèbre dans le monde savant que Pierre Doubrowsky, attaché d'ambassade de Russie, était parvenu à recueillir pendant un long séjour à l'étranger et surtout à Paris à l'époque de la Révolution (il sera reparlé plus loin des manuscrits de cette collection Doubrowsky) acquise par le gouvernement russe en 1805.[3]

Since the acquisition by the Russian government the MS. has been in the library of the Hermitage in Saint Petersburg and more recently in the Imperial Library, where it is to be found at present.

The MS. is in *francien* and forms a striking contrast to P_2, being carefully and beautifully written. Several passages of the poem have been omitted by the MS.[4] For a more detailed description of the MS., styled by Todd an *édition de luxe*, compare this editor,[5] see also bibliography of S, in the general Bibliography at the close of this monograph.

4.—A. In New York; the private library of Mr. J. E. Kerr. The MS. probably belongs to the middle of the fifteenth century. This conclusion is reached by a comparison of the handwriting of the examples given by Delisle[6] and Prou.[7] The handwriting is here very similar to that of the MSS. shown by Delisle in plates XLVIII and L no. 3; the former plate represents Bibliothèque Nationale, MS. fr. 9430, which is dated 1413; the latter represents Bibliothèque Nationale, MS, fr. 17088, which is dated 1474. The same style of handwriting is to be found in Prou, *op. cit.*, plate XVIII, representing Bibliothèque Nationale, MS. lat. 17835, which

[1] *Op. cit.*, vol. II, p. 52.

[2] *Cat. des MSS. fr. de la Bibl. de St. Petersbourg*, p. 3.

[3] The later reference is on p. 175 and consists in merely a brief description of the MS.

[4] A list of passages omitted by S will be found under the discussion of the relationship of the MSS. (grouping P_1P_2A—S).

[5] Todd, *op. cit.*, pp. vi–xi.

[6] *Cab. des MSS., Planches.*

[7] *Manuel de Paléographie.*

is dated 1448. In both Delisle and Prou the handwriting of specimens before 1413 and after 1474 is quite different from the handwriting of A, hence I place the MS. about the middle of the fifteenth century. This MS. formerly belonged to the Lord Ashburnham collection in England; at a partial sale of this collection it was purchased by Bernard Quaritch, the celebrated London book-dealer and by him sold to the present owner in New York.

The MS. is in *francien*, it is carelessly written and is the most incomplete of the four MSS. of the *Violette*.[1] It contains only the *Roman de la Violette* and is similar in size and binding to the Saint Petersburg MS.[2] There are 111 folios with recto and verso of one column each; the columns contain usually 27 lines, though columns of 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, and 29 lines occur.[3] The MS. is in the running hand of the fifteenth century and is without miniatures. The capitals at the beginning of each line have been carelessly colored, usually with yellow. With the exception of some light stains the MS. is well preserved and may be read with ease.

II. RELATIONSHIP.[4]

An examination of the four MSS. of the *Roman de la Violette* shows that they fall into two groups: P_1A and P_2S. In numerous

[1] For a list of the passages omitted from it see the discussion of the MS. relationship (grouping P_1P_2S—A).

[2] Compare Todd, *op. cit.*, pp. vi–xi.

[3] E. g.: Folio 1 recto has 23 lines (see facsimile, opp. p. 7); folio 1 verso has 24 lines; folio 2 verso has 25 lines; folio 4 recto has 26 lines; folio 4 verso has 28 lines; folio 6 recto has 29 lines.

[4] Except in four instances, all passages of the *Violette* that have been used in establishing the following relation between the MSS. will be found given in full. These four instances are: 1) Lines 6323–51—the emphatic nature of the speech referred to; 2) lines: 213–228, 3093–3122, 3429–54, 4234–55—the four passages of the *Violette* giving an analysis of the state of mind; 3) lines: 1584–1709, 2192–2251, 4194–4201, 4226–9, 5481–5508, 6365–70, 6407–12, 6447–56—the longer passages omitted by S; 4) lines: 1160–1202, 3044–3198, 3674–4229, 5447–52, 6349–79—the longer passages omitted by A. Partly because of the length and the character of these examples and partly because I intend to publish the entire text at an early date, I have deemed it inadvisable to present these passages in connection with this portion of my Dissertation; I, therefore, refer, in the case of these lines, to the edition of the *Violette* by Michel (see p. 5, note 1).

instances[1] the members of the group P_2S agree in the preservation of a version poorer than that offered by P_1A and in several cases[1] the version of P_2S is evidently incorrect, therefore I have taken P_2S out of a common source δ.[2] Again, not only do P_1A in many instances[1] preserve an evidently better version than P_2S, but also in not a single case do P_1A offer a clearly incorrect version; thus, we have negative evidence against a common source for P_1A, for, however excellent such a copyist might have been, it is quite probable that he would have made some mistake which would have been preserved by P_1A. Yet we have a more conclusive argument than the one just given against a common source for P_1A. In several instances[3] P_1 offers a better version than that offered by P_2SA, the latter MSS. agreeing in the poorer version; for this reason I have taken P_2SA out of a common source β.

In the case of S we have a MS. which, though closely agreeing with P_2, has many individual variants and omissions of essential passages.[4] Now, S was copied by an excellent scribe, who knew his French well and rarely made a careless mistake or one due to his inability to understand the original; hence it is quite improbable that he would have omitted several essential passages[4] had he found them in his source. Add to this the fact that S, though very closely connected with P_2, differs from all the other three MSS. in numerous instances[4] and, further, the fact that S is probably one hundred and fifty years later than P_2,[5] and we have strong indication of a lost MS., or lost MSS., intervening between S and the common source of P_2S. I have, therefore, supposed ϵ as a source for S, ϵ representing one or more lost MSS. between S and δ.

Just as in the case of S, so with A we have a late MS., with numerous individual variants.[6] Further, A is the work of a careless scribe who seems in many cases[6] to have copied the original without understanding it. Such a scribe would hardly have invented the numerous variants of A. Hence I have supposed γ to

[1] See discussion of grouping, P_1A—P_2S.
[2] Compare the general MS. scheme at the close of this monograph.
[3] See discussion of grouping, P_1–P_2SA.
[4] See discussion of MS. S, (grouping P_1P_2A—S). [5] See p. 8.
[6] See discussion of MS. A, (grouping P_1P_2A—S).

represent a lost MS., or lost MSS., from which A is probably derived, γ standing between A and β. It will be seen later[1] that this supposition is supported by interpolated passages of A.

In the case of P_1 I have supposed a lost MS., *a*, to have existed between it and the original. This supposition is based upon an interpolated passage of P_1 wholly at variance with the general character of the MS.[2] In the case of P_2 I have been unable to find sufficient evidence for such a lost MS. between P_2 and δ, the common antecedent of P_2S; and I have also been unable to find definite evidence for the existence of a lost MS. between all the four extant copies of the *Violette* and the original. Having thus given a general survey of the relation that probably exists among the MSS. of the *Violette*, I shall cite the most important examples that have led to the construction of this scheme—compare MS. relations as presented by me at the close of this monograph. It is unnecessary to cite all the examples that favor my scheme; I shall, however, endeavor to cite all that might be of weight, according to my view, in the disproval of the theory outlined in the general statement made above.

First, I shall consider the passages that differentiate P_2S from P_1A.

A. The Grouping P_1A—P_2S.

1. *Due to lacunae.*

The grouping, P_1A—P_2S, is established by the omission or addition of identical lines in twenty-two instances.[3] It will be noticed that in several cases P_2 and S are connected by identical errors,[3] whereas in no case can we assert that P_1 and A are so connected. Therefore, as I shall note at the conclusion of the examples under this heading, P_2S have a common antecedent, or source, out of which P_1A can not come, but we have no ground for supposing P_1A to be out of a common source. The manner in which P_1A are connected will be discussed under the heading P_1—P_2SA.[2]

[1] See discussion of MS. A, (grouping P_1P_2S—A).

[2] See discussion of grouping, P_1–P_2SA.

[3] Compare following examples.

The following is a complete list of cases in which the grouping, P_1A—P_2S, is established by identical lacunae.[1]

17-18 : Mainz hom à petit de savoir
A gaaignié maint grant avoir.

Lacking in P_1A. A commonplace easily added by a later scribe; its addition weakens the connection between lines 16[2] and 19-20,[3] which are to be taken together. Thus we probably have an interpolation by P_2S.

121-127 : La suer au conte de Saint-Pol,
Qui tant ot biel vis et biel col,
Envoisie fu et mignote,
Commenche haut à clere note,
Ceste chanchon en karolant :
Se j' ainc par amors, joie en ai grant.
Malgré en aient mesdisant.

Lacking in P_2S. Here we have a list of ladies, each of whom sings a song; one of these songs could easily have been omitted by a source common to P_2S. On the other hand, a source common to P_1A could have invented it. When the grouping P_1—P_2SA shall be discussed a tendency on the part of P_1 to shorten rather than lengthen passages will be noted,[4] hence it is slightly more probable that these lines were omitted by P_2S than that they were invented by P_1A.

613 a-b :[5] Mès, s'ele puet, bien le saura.
Jà si garder nen s'en saura.

Lacking in P_1A. Unnecessary lines; a probable interpolation by P_2S. These lines may have been suggested by lines 612-3.[6]

[1] The numbering of the lines is according to Michel (compare p. 5, note 1).

[2] On dist assés tost : "Cis est sages."

[3] Pour chou voel-jou entremetre
D'un plaisant conte en rime metre.

[4] See discussion of grouping, P_1—P_2SA.

[5] I have used the letters a, b, etc., to indicate lines occurring in certain MSS. but not embodied in the text by Michel.

[6] De chou que elle ne savoit
Quel saing sa damoisiele avoit.

1086-7 : Mais tout adiès m'amour aura,
Ne jà nus, fors moi, nel saura.

Lacking in P_2S. These lines of P_1A are good, we can not, however, say that they are necessary to the context, hence nothing positive is shown by this passage.

1126-7 : Mais il ne set en quel manière
Occise estoit la beste fière.

Lacking in P_2S. These lines are good, they form quite a suitable addition to the thought, yet, as in the previous example, they can not be regarded as essential to the context.

1234-7 : Et mout maudit que[1] vit l'eure
Qu'ele onques de mère fust née.
Mout a grant deleur demenée ;
Et mout se maudit et devuere.

Lacking in P_1A. In 1234 S presents a line of the requisite length ;[1] in either case, however, the lines seem an interpolation, for the entire passage is merely an amplification of line 1233[2] and lines 1236-7 repeat the idea already presented in lines 1234-5.

1251-2 : "Laissié m'ester," che dist li dus.
Tant s'est dou parler desfendus

Lacking in P_2S. The connection is injured by the omission of these lines, hence P_2S are in error.

1280-1 : Li dus qui Euriaut enmainne,
Erré ont toute la semainne,

Lacking in P_2S. P_2S change 1279[3] to : *Tant chevauchent sanz séior*, thus making perfect sense. The lines, however, are good and can not be said to be an interpolation by P_1A. It is quite probable that the antecedent of P_2S omitted these lines, then the careful scribe of S, seeing *tant* in two successive lines, changed the second line to : *Qu'ilz sont tous droit venus à Mès* (version of 1282[4] offered by S).

1600-5 : Que de rien faire nel savons ;
Et pour chou plus grant duel avons

[1] S substitutes *qu'elle* for *que*.
[2] Et Euriaus souspire et pleure.
[3] A tant cevalchié sans demour.
[4] Tant que il sont venu à Mès.

Quant uns preudom chà dedens vient,
Plus dolant estre nous couvient
Que ne l'ai de coi honnorer
Quant il velt chaiens demourer.

Lacking in P_2S. These seem to be good lines, though they are not essential to the context, they can not be regarded as injuring it, hence nothing positive is shown by this passage.

2555-6 : I aura mainte joste feite
Et mainte grosse lance fraite,

Lacking in P_1A. These lines contain the same idea that is expressed in 2557,[1] hence more probably an interpolation by P_2S than an omission by P_1A.

5249-50 : Que bien cuida che fust pour li ;
Molt durement li abieli.

Lacking in P_2S. These lines give reason for the joy expressed in 3248 [2] and thus improve the connection.

3465-70 : D'escarlate et de frès ermine.
Millour n'ot ne rois ne roïne.
Desous ot chemise ridée
Qui de fil d'or estoit brodée.
Viestue l'avoit pour le caut,
Querre volt aler Euriaut ;

Lacking in P_2S. These lines furnish a good description of the garment mentioned in 3464.[3] The last line suggests padding, but the passage, offering an excellent description, scarcely seems of this nature.

3475-93 : Si tost comme en la sale entrèrent,
La fille le duc encontrèrent
Qui de la chambre estoit issue.
Quant voit Gérart toute tressue,
Souventes fois coulour mua,
Coie estut, ne se remua.
Gérars li vit coulour muer ;

[1] Et si aura fait maint estour.
[2] Molt durement fu esjoïe.
[3] Afublés d'un mantelet court.

Et quant ne se volt remuer,
Atant vint, si le salua.
La puciele respondu a :
" Sire, Dex vous doinst joie et bien !
Proier vois volroie une rien,
Qu'en ma chambre venés déduire.
Je vous i porrai bien conduire,
Et sauf venir et sauf aller ;
Mais · i · poi voel à vous parler."
" Dame, dist Gérars, je l'otroi."
En la chambre s'en vont tout troi,
Si sont assis à parlement ;

Lacking in P_2S, where the following lines are substituted :

En la chambre virent Aiglante
Mainte damoiselle i ot gente
Et mainte dame de haut pris.
Gérars, qui bien estoit apris,
Le salua cortoisement,

These lines are exactly the same as lines 3255-9. Here we have strong proof of error by P_2S.

4925-30 : Et Gérars seure li recourt ;
Le gayant a tenu si court
Anchois qu'il se soit redrechiés,
Fu-il si fort adamagiés,
K'il ot ·iii· plaies molt crueus
Dont li sans li filoit ès ieus.

Lacking in P_2S. These are good lines and in all probability were in the original, for they and 4945 [1] support one another.

5535-8 : Puis met chascuns au branc le main.
Ne vous aroie hui ne demain
Contés les cols de la bataille.
Chascuns tint l'espée qui taille,

Lacking in P_2S. They tell of the exchange of weapons, thus rendering the following lines more intelligible.

[1] Les iex dou sanc, qu'il n'en vit pas.

5623-4 : Cil chancel, et Gérars le boute
De l'escu, dou braz et dou cote,

Lacking in P_1A. These lines are not essential to the context. The second seems mere padding and suggests an interpolation by P_2S.

5746-7 : Et ses amis l'en a menée :
Si vont faisant lor destinée.

Lacking in P_2S. Good lines, but nothing positive as to the groupings is here shown.

5801-2 : Vint li quens d'Alos et sa gent,
Qui molt orent d'acesment ;

Lacking in P_2S. These lines are essential ; if they be omitted the following lines become unintelligible. They are supported also by 5731.[1]

5938 a-b : Qui mout reviennent cointement,
Armé d'armes mout richement.

Lacking in P_1A. Nothing essential in these lines, they convey no new idea and may easily be an interpolation by P_2S (compare lines 17-18, p. 13 ; 613 a-b, p. 13, etc.).

5964 a-b : Por esgarder et por savoir
Li quex porra le pais avoir.

Lacking in P_1A. Though the idea is here good, the lines are not essential ; rather do they seem to injure the connection, for 5964 seems to be intended to follow 5963 immediately.[2]

5969-70 : Véist-on par pluisours batailles.
Entre ·i· rens as commençailles

Lacking in P_2S. These lines seem to be necessary to the context on account of 5971.[3]

6329-30 : En lieu que jou puisse savoir,
Pour pramesse ne pour avoir,

[1] Che vous mande li quens d'Alos.

[2] Lines 5964-5 : Li rois estoit dessouz ·i· charme,
Od lui ot grant chevalerie.

[3] Jousta mains chevaliers nouviaus.

Lacking in P_2S. Nothing positive as to the grouping is here shown; the lines, however, add to the emphasis of a passage (compare entire speech, lines 6323-51 [1]) where emphasis is clearly sought.

In addition to the twenty-two examples given above the two following may be noted:

3070 a-b: Mès trop est durement bleciés:
Si en sui forment correciés.

Lacking in P_1A. A omits lines 3044-3198, hence nothing is here shown for the grouping, P_1A—P_2S.

3404-5 b: Dont tel duel ai que je marvi
Lasse! dolente! com mar vi
Le jor que il céanz entra!
S'amors à la mort me metra."

Lacking in P_1A, where only the following lines, quite similar to the first two, occur:

P_1: Dont tel duel ai que me marvoi."
"Avoi! ma damoiselle, avoi!"
A: Dont tel duel ay que j'en moray."
"A! ma damoiselle, avoy!"

Both versions are here possible. Repetition in P_2S suggests padding, but nothing positive in regard to the grouping is shown by this passage.

[Note.—In quoting the above examples I have used the spelling of P_1 and P_2 when A and S follow these mss. and have used the spelling of the later mss. only when the latter present other variants than those arising from the orthography. I shall follow the same principle throughout this monograph, citing a passage occurring in P_2SA by the spelling of P_2 alone, etc.]

From the twenty-two examples given above (pp. 13–18) we may draw three conclusions:

a. The grouping, P_1A—P_2S, exists.

b. Because of errors common to both, P_2S must be out of the

[1] See Michel's edition of the *Violette* (compare above, p. 5, note 1).

same source, which stands between these MSS. (P_2S) and the original MS. All the examples render this possible and, we may also add, probable, but lines 3475-93 (pp. 15–16), alone, render such a common source certain. Lines 4925-30 (p. 16), 5535-8 (p. 16), 5801-2 (p. 17) afford strong additional proof that P_2S are out of the same lost source and none of the remaining examples offers proof of the contrary.

c. P_1A have not been shown as out of a common source; the connection between P_1 and A must, therefore, be established by further investigation. Thus, it should not be overlooked that we have here a slight bit of negative evidence against a common source for P_1A, in as much as no examples of errors common to both these MSS. occur.[1]

2. *Due to variant readings.*

We have seen[2] that the grouping P_1A—P_2S is shown by the omission and interpolation of certain lines in both P_2 and S. The grouping should, then, appear where we have no omission, but merely a different version. It is unnecessary to give here all the examples; I shall cite only the more important, adding that I have found no cases where P_1A are connected by an obvious error, but several instances where P_2S are so connected (compare following examples). In other words the results are the same as in division.[1] [3]

65-6. P_1A: Que bien me rendra mon serviche,
Se Dex plaist et sa gentilisse.
P_2S: Que bien me rendra mon servise;
Quar en toutes bontez s'avise.

The form *-ise* (<*-iti*) occurs elsewhere in the poem in rime,[4] yet *serviche* may be merely a variant in spelling for *servise*, or the author of the *Violette* may have known both forms (*servise* and *serviche*), hence nothing is shown by this example in regard to the relative value of P_1A and P_2S.

[1] For discussion of the relationship that exists between P_1 and A, see grouping P_1—P_2SA.

[2] See pp. 13–18. [3] See p. 12.

[4] Compare lines 977 (*justiche: devise*, verb) and 4326 (*servise: devise*, verb).

560. P_1A : Mais or alés un pou dormir.
P_2S : *hui mais* for *un pou.*

563. P_1A : Chascuns tenoit ·i· cerge ardant ;
P_2S : *tortit* for *cerge.*

740-2. P_1A : Fache mander sans nul demour
S'amie, et jou li prouverai
Que jou desraisnie averai ;
P_2S : *Se* for *Que* in 742.

The scribe of the source of P_2S may have seen *Se* in 744.[1]

894. P_1A : Si n'avoit pas plus de .xv. ans ;
P_2S : *XX* for *XV.*

P_1A offer a slightly more probable version than P_2S.

900-7. P_1A : Tout cil de la vile acouroient
Pour li véir et remirer ;
Mais je vous puis pour voir jurer
Que tels le jour le regarda
Qui mauvaisement s'i garda,
Que maintenant espris en fu.
Ne puet ardoir de piour fu
Cil qui aimme et n'est pas amés.
P_2S : Tout cil de la ville en poignoient
Por li véoir et esgarder ;
Mès mielz les en venist garder ;
Quar tex le jor la resgarda
Qui mauvaisement se garda,
Quar maintenant espris en fu.
Mout par art cil de tranchant fu
Qui aime, quant il n'est amez.

P_2S present a play on words (*poignoient* in lines 899 and 900, *esgarder, garder, resgarda, garda* in lines 901-4 respectively) not affected by the author of the *Violette.* There is only one example[2]

[1] Se je di ou mençonge ou voir.

[2] Lines 3171-5 : Gérart volentiers *esgardèrent.*
Mais Aiglente le *regarda* ;
En l'esgarder ne se *garda*
Que nus i éust pris *regart* ;
Mais laiens n'ot, se Dex *me gart,*

in the entire poem where such a play on words seems to have been in the original, hence the version of P_2S was probably introduced by a scribe who was influenced by the prevailing style of playing on words.

985. P_1A: Ki volsist ·i· coutiel ameure
P_2S: *l'ameure* for *ameure.*

1307. P_1A: Ne ki trop aimme outre mesure.
P_2S: *à demesure* for *outre mesure.*
Either adverbial expression is here possible.

1471. P_1A: Gérars vers sa viële trait,
P_2S: Gérars vers la vielle se trait,
The form *viële* is to be expected for the *Violette.*[1]

1948. P_1A: Cil del chastiel sont esperdu
P_2: Et cil dedenz sont esperdu
S: Ceulx dedans sont tout esperdu
P_1A (*Cil del chastiel*) agree with 1953 (*Cil dou chastiel sont en esmai*).

2164–5. P_1A: A tous jors mais à vo besoing
Où que che soit, ou près ou loing;
P_2S: Simple inversion of these lines.
The construction of P_1A is clearer; 2165 depends upon 2164 and is more intelligible if placed last.

2306–7. P_1: Que par son chant forment s'alose;
Siet soi biele Euriaus, seule est enclose;
A: in 2306 = P_1, in 2307: Belle Oriaut se siet seulle enclose;
P_2S: lack 2306 and the words *biele Euriaus* in 2307.
Here we seem to have a careless omission by P_2S.

2955–6. P_1A: Que li vassaus au rouge escu
Avoit del tout le champ vaincu

[1] Compare also lines 1352-3 (where the substantive and the verb have three syllables each: Et pent à son col la viële,
Que Gérars bien et biel viële.

P_2S: Que li vassaus a tout vaincu
Qui porte le vermeil l'escu.

S omits *l'* of 2956; both versions are possible, the inversion of the lines is unimportant.

3003. P_1A: Mes cuers de duel et de tristeche?
P_2S: *destrece* for *tristeche*.

Both versions are possible as the idea in either substantive is here applicable.

3064–5. P_1: Sus sailli, contre lui ala,
Puis dist: "Sires, comment vous vait?"
A: omits both lines.
P_2S: Sus sali, contremont leva,
Puis dist: "Pères, com vous estait?"

P_2S agree in a poorer reading (note repetition in 3064).

3167–8. P_1: En cambres, là où se déduisoient
Et paroient de toutes pars.
A: omits both lines.
P_2S: Es chambres là où se paroient
Et vestoient de lors biaus dras.

P_2S have the better lines, but, as A omits both, nothing is shown for P_1A.

3207. P_1A: Onques de mes ·ii· iex ne vi
P_2S: Onques en mon vivant ne vi

P_1A quite similar to 3149;[1] both versions are possible.

3393. P_1A: Que se trestous li vens de su
P_2S: Que se trestous li vens qui fu

S has *fue* for *fu*. Either version is possible.

3702. P_1: Chiaus dedens et le chastel prendre.
A: omits lines 3678–4230.
P_2S: Le chastel et cels dedanz prendre.

Because of 3701,[2] P_2S offer the poorer line (*chastel* can not come immediately after *livrer à torment*).

[1] N'ainc mais de mes ·ii· iex ne vi.

[2] Bien cuident livrer à torment.

3758. P_1: L'espée si que il li colpe.
P_2S: L'espée si que les os cope.
P_2S perhaps offer the better reading, yet nothing is shown for the grouping, P_1A—P_2S, since A omits the line.

3827. P_1: Toute li abandonnée
P_2S: Toute li a abandonnée
P_1 is evidently careless; because of the omission of this line by A nothing is shown for P_1A.

3854. P_1: Que priié et oré;
P_2S: Où elle ot prié et oré;
P_2S offer the better version (version of P_1 contains less than the required number of syllables), but omission of these verses by A prevents any conclusion for P_1A.

4025. P_1: Endroit le cuer sous la mamiele
P_2S: Endroit le cuer sous l'aisselle
P_1 presents slightly more probable substantive (*mamiele*).

4074. P_1: Puis li a dit: "Desloiaus fole,
P_2S: Li dux li dist: "Delléaus fole,
P_2S present the clearer idea; P_1 is also poorer in the repetition of *puis* from preceding line.[1] Omission of the line by A prevents any conclusion for P_1A.

4084. P_1: K'il dient comment le fera,
P_2S: Confaitement il overra.
In view of 4083,[2] P_1 offers the better version.

4131. P_1: La fille au duc Milon Aiglente,
P_2S: La fille au duc la belle Aiglente,
The proper name *Milon* renders the version of P_1 more specific than that of P_2S, hence P_1 may be nearer the original, yet the order of P_2S is better than the order of P_1, where *Aiglente*, in opposition to *fille*, is placed after *Milon*. Nothing, then, is absolutely shown for the grouping, P_1A—P_2S, by this passage.

[1] Puis le baille Meliatir.

[2] Par la cité, si lor commande.

4177–8. P_1: Que bien me porra escouter."
Dont chante cler, molt s'esforcha:
P_2S: Lors comence senz arester."
Ceste chançon, mout s'esforça:

P_1 in 4177 offers a version that fits the context; the reading of P_2S has the character of padding.

4193. P_1: De cest son poitevin chanter:
P_2S: De cest son provençal chanter:

P_2S offer the more accurate version, but omission of the line by A prevents any conclusion for P_1A.

4239. P_1A: D'ire et d'angoisse est tous müés,
P_2S: D'ire et de duel est tressüez,

P_1A have rich rime (: *remüés*), quite common in the *Violette*,[1] hence are probably correct here.

4265. P_1A: "Sire, fait il, je voi sotie;
P_2S: "Sire, fait il, je voi folie;

Same argument as for previous example (the rime-word is *castie*).

4369. P_1A: K'il ot demené pour s'amie;
P_2: Qu'il ot por une soue amie;
S: Qu'il ot pour une sienne amie;

Both versions are possible, though the version of P_2S seems an attempt to complete the line after the word *demené*, for some reason, had been omitted.

4392. P_1A: "Jà n'iert en si salvage terre,
P_2S: *estrange* for *salvage*.

P_2S probably copied from the following line.[2]

4406. P_1A: S'estre devoie couronnée,
P_2S: Ne à nul home abendonée,

P_1A have the stronger expression, P_2S merely repeat idea of previous line[3] and suggest padding.

[1] About seventy-six per cent. of the rimes of the *Violette* are rich.

[2] N'en leu c'on sache si estrange.

[3] Jamais n'iere à homme donnée.

4754–6. P_1A : Le chevalier plourant trouva
Et la dame molt tenrement.
La puciele piteusement
P_2S : La pucelle pleurant trouva
Et le chevalier ansiment.
Et la dame molt tenrement

Both versions, expressing the same idea with slightly different order, are possible.

4814. P_1A : Qui molt fu plains de duel et d'ire,
P_2S : N'es pas merveille se il s'ire,

Both versions, expressing the same idea, are applicable to the context.

4885. P_1A : En tierre fiert ·i· pié parfont.
P_2S : ·*ii*· *piez* for ·*i*· *pié*.

The variant presented by P_2S is so slight that nothing can be shown for the grouping.

5294. P_1A : Fu aval la lanche coulans
P_2S : *corans* for *coulans*.

P_1A use a more specific word than P_2S.

5647–9. P_1 : A la keue d'une jument ;
Trahiner le fait molt vilment
Dusch'à forches, puis le pendirent ;
A : A ung roncin ysnellement
Trainer le fait villainement
Jusques au lieu où le pendirent ;
P_2 : Et atrainer à ·ii· chevaus ;
Par chemins, par monz et par vaus
L'ont trainé, puis le pendirent ;

S is same as P_2 except it has *ateler* for *atrainer*. Both versions are possible ; version of P_1A is more specific than that of P_2S.

6060. P_1A : Tant bon cheval illuec estaingnent.
P_2S : Tant chevalier illuec mehaignent.

The context allows either of these versions.

6464–5. P_1A : Souvant se getent entredeus
P_2 : Sovant getent granz cops morteus
S : as P_2 except *fort* before verb.
The context allows either of these versions.

6466. P_1A : Et se donnent si grans testées
P_2S : Et se donnent si grans colées
P_1A have rich rime (: *surmontées*), hence slightly more probable.[1]

In addition to the examples given above might be cited a number of cases of agreement because of synonymous adverbs or adjectives, or because P_1A present another tense than that presented by P_2S; such, for example, as the following:

5703. P_1A : Ses niès ert, fils de sa serour.
P_2S : *est* for *ert.*

It is unnecessary to cite further examples to show that the grouping, P_1A—P_2S, exists; further, it should be noted that, just as in the case of omissions and additions,[2] for variant readings P_1 and A can not be regarded as connected because of an error; but for evidence that P_2 and S are so connected compare the lines: 894 (p. 20), 900–907 (p. 20), 985 (p. 21), 2306–7 (p. 21), 3702 (p. 22), 4754–6 (p. 25).

Having shown that the grouping, P_1A—P_2S, exists, all cases of the grouping P_1S—P_2A should be due to chance. This grouping, P_1S—P_2A, occurs in the following lines:

268. P_1S : Et tant en s'amie se fie
P_2A : *Que* for *Et.*

294. P_1S : Que de cest plait m'éust vaincu.
P_2A : Qu'il m'éust de cest plait vencu.

841. P_1S : Un mantiel d'ermine ot au col
P_2A : Un mantiel hermin ot au col

1764. P_1 : S'ot auqueton et riche et frois,
S : as P_1 except *Son* for *S'ot.*
P_2A : Sor l'auqueton à riche orfrois,

[1] Compare p. 24, note 1.

[2] See division 1, pp. 13–18.

1872. P_1S: Quanqu'ele sara commander."
P_2A: *demender* for *commander.*

2285. P_1S: Jamais ne le reconnéust.
P_2A: *connéust* for *reconnéust.*

2755. P_1S: Coi que les pucieles contendent,
P_2A: *entendent* for *contendent.*

2995. P_1S: Que tels cuide prendre, ki faut
P_2A: *qu'il* for *ki.*

4275. P_1S: Et ses ostes li prent à dire:
P_2A: *prist* for *prent.*

4288. P_1S: Pour vous de duel se marira,
P_2A: De duel por vous se marira,

4293. P_1S: Amors li set molt bien partir.
P_2A: *trop* for *molt.*

4379. P_1S: Qui molt le blasme durement:
P_2A: *l'en* for *le.*

4842. P_1S: Que maintenant morust son voel.
P_2A: Et maintenant morir s'en vuelt.

5016. P_1S: Mais dire vous voel de rechief.
P_2A: *puis* for *voel.*

5028. P_1S: Le cors avoit bien fait et gent,
P_2A: *et bel* for *bien fait.*

5097. P_1S: Et la dame, ki molt fu sage,
P_2A: *est* for *fu.*

5173. P_1S: Desour ·i· drap l'avoient mise
P_2A: *Desus* for *Desour.*

5892. P_1S: Que nus ne le puist raviser,
P_2A: *aviser* for *raviser.*

This list of eighteen examples of the grouping, P_1S—P_2A, is, I believe, complete, and, as the examples show, the grouping in each instance is probably due to chance.

Before leaving the grouping, P_1A—P_2S, let us consider the

cases of the groupings $P_1SA—P_2$ and $P_1P_2A—S$. If the grouping, $P_1A—P_2S$, is correct, all cases of $P_1SA—P_2$ and $P_1P_2A—S$ should be attributable to individual variations by P_2 and S, otherwise we might have contamination; that is, P_2 and S, while having a common source, might at the same time follow a MS. that belongs to the group, P_1A.

First let us consider the grouping, $P_1SA—P_2$.

The vast majority of cases of this grouping are due to unimportant variants; often P_2 is grossly careless; for example, in the omission of one line of a couplet.[1] Such examples as these can prove nothing and will be omitted here. I shall give only those examples that do not seem to be careless mistakes on the part of P_2.

42–3. P_1SA: Li cans au dit. Les entandans
En trai à garant que di voir.
P_2: Li chanz, li diz si entendanz.
J'en trai à grarent si di voir,

278. P_1SA: Tost li puet torner à meschief.
P_2: Tost li tornera à meschief.

435. P_1SA: En ·i· vier que je vous dirai
P_2: En ·i· ver que ie chanterai

1567. P_1SA: N'est pas bons à sainnier de vainne
P_2: N'i fait pas bon à sainnier de vainne

1590–1. P_1A (S omits): Ainz estoit d'archal ou d'yvoire:
Très bien péust-on aperchoivre
P_2: Ainz estoient d'orchal ou de cuire:
Très bien pooit-un apercuivre

2184–7. P_1SA: Ore volroie molt savoir
Que vous me desissiés le voir
De vo non et de vostre afaire,
Puis porrés vostre plaisir faire
P_2: Orre voudroie-je savoir
De vostre afeire le voir

[1] P_2 omits 573, etc.

Et de vous et de vostre non,
Puis ferez vo plaisir et vo bon,

2320. P_1SA: Quant jou ai si longhement jut;
P_2: Don j'ai si grant delor reçut.

2332. P_1SA: Et le mal ch'ai éu tuer.
P_2: Et le mal c'ai enduré.

2365. P_1SA: Volentiers d'un caudel d'amande.
P_2: *de viande* for *d'amande.*

3376. P_1SA: Aiglente l'ot, à poi n'esrage;
P_2: Aiglente l'ot, son chief deslie; (: folie).

3402. P_1SA: Quant je li dis ainc n'en parla;
P_2: Quant le requis ainz ne couta;

3461–2. P_1A: A la samblanche de mouré;
N'a mie gramment demouré,
S: As P_1A in 3461, in 3462 has:
N'est mie grande enveiz une heure(?).
P_2: omits both lines.

3533–4. P_1SA: Que je m'amour vous otriaisse
Et loiaument ne vous amaisse;
P_2: omits both lines.

4445. P_1SA: Tant que le sires de Durlus,
P_2: *Durbus* for *Durlus.*

5268 a–d. P_2 adds four lines:
De deuz ans et demi et mains;
N'en eschapa ·i· de ses mains.
Ocirre en fist li fel maint cent:
Or sont apellé Innocent.

5335. P_1SA: Si voirement c'onques Ismaine
P_2: *Ysmarie* for *Ismaine.*

5359–60. P_1SA: Tant a la parole courue
Sue jà par vous n'est secourue,
P_2: omits both lines.

5657–8. P_1SA: Et Euriaus et li baron;
En Miès entrent à espouron,
P_2: En Miès entrent à espouron,
Et trestuit li autre baron

6065. P_1SA: ·viii· des plus haus, mais Lisiart
P_2: Ou ·vii· ou plus, mais Lisiarz

6198. P_1: Haus hommes, de grant fief tenant;
S: *hault* for *de grant.*
A: omits *grant.*
P_2: Haut homes de grant tenemant;

6301–2. P_1S: Li autre, qui priès d'illuec mainnent,
D'autre part Lisiart amainnent.
A: *ramainent* for *amainnent.*
P_2: Li autre, qui près d'illuec erent,
Adonc Lisiart ramenenerent.

6389. P_1SA: De cors, de cheval et de pis,
P_2: Des cors, del cheval et del pis,

6443–4. P_1SA: Gérars se teut, mot ne parla;
En l'escu se joint, puis ala
P_2: Gérars l'oï, mot ne sona,
·i· cop regiete, mout se hasta

6463. P_1SA: Tel pensée avoit cascuns d'eus.
P_2: Tel pensée avoit entre ansdeus.

This list of the most important examples in which P_2 differs from P_1SA shows that we have insufficient ground for such a grouping (P_1SA—P_2).

In this connection I have endeavored to find conclusive evidence for a lost MS. between P_2 and the source common to P_2S. The changes (from version of P_1SA) introduced by P_2 are numerous, yet they are not of so contradictory a nature as to show that they are due to two copyists. P_2 seems to have followed its original as closely as possible; its variants are due either to carelessness of the scribe or to his inability to understand the copy that lay before him. We should, then, expect very few additions by P_2 and in

fact we find only one; after lines 5267–8,[1] P_2 introduces the following four lines that occur in no other MS:

De deuz ans et demi et mains;
N'en eschapa ·i· de ses mains.
Ocirre en fist li fel maint cent:
Or sont apellé Innocent.

In view of the fact that P_2 has few innovations compared with the other MSS., these four lines render a lost MS. possible, but not probable. They repeat the Biblical story of the Holy Innocents and might easily have been introduced by the copyist.

Let us now turn to the consideration of the grouping, P_1P_2A—S. Cases of this grouping are especially frequent, there being more than seventy instances in the first five hundred lines of the *Violette*. These changes on the part of S are usually due to the substitution of synonymous terms, of the syntactic for the paratatic construction, of a *de-* phrase for the simple genitive, of a more modern for an older word, etc.; in short, such changes as would be expected from a scribe who was thoroughly acquainted with his language and who lived about a century and a half later than the writer of P_2.

To cite a few typical instances of the grouping, P_1P_2A—S, I give the following:

240. P_1P_2A: De son solas et de sa vie;
S: De son solas et de s'amie;

329. P_1P_2A: Sa main a mise à sa maisiele.
S: Sa main a mise à sa mammelle.

1558. P_1P_2A: Ont levé li quatre sergant.
S: Ont levé li quatre servant.

2582. P_1P_2A: Si li pria molt bielement
S: Si li pria molt doulcement

5565. P_1P_2A: Que la lumière en a trenchie.
S: Que la visière en a trenchie.

[1] Tous les enfans fist decoler,
K'il pot par le règne trouver.

6583. P_1P_2A: En sac ou en boge ou en male,
S: En sac ou en panche ou en male,

These examples of the grouping, P_1P_2A—S, illustrate the nature of the majority of the cases where this grouping occurs; yet at times S offers greater variations than those just given.

After line 548[1] S adds four lines:

Or dites et ne vous doubtez,
Puisque flechir ne la pouez
A ottroier vostre demende,
Sire, pour tant ie vous demende,

The fact that these lines do not advance any new idea and the repetition that occurs in them suggests an interpolation.

4052–3. P_1P_2A: La gent coisi par devant li,
Mervilla soi, si tressaili.
S: La gent choysi, si desdormy.
Merveilla soy, quant les ouy.

After line 6060[2] S adds two lines:

Dieu est raison qu'on enparant
Que aultre à lui se se comparant.

Many other examples might be cited where S varies from P_1P_2A, but in none of them does S offer conclusive evidence that it is out of a source which is in no way connected with the common source of P_2S. There remains, however, the possibility that there is a lost MS. between S and the source common to P_2S and this question I shall now consider.

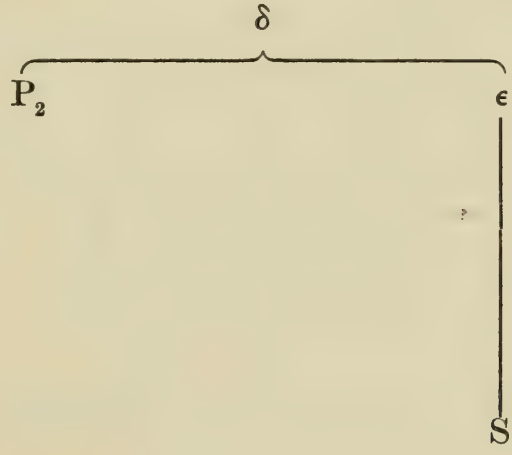
In addition to the examples given above[3] should be noted the following cases where S has omitted passages of more than two lines: 1584–1709, 2192–2251 (fourteen lines substituted by S for the omitted sixty), 4194–4201, 4226–9, 5481–5508, 6365–70,

[1] Lines 547–550: "Sire, dist la vielle pugnaise,
Puisque vo terre mise avés,
Se vraies ensaignes savés
Dire de li, poroit valoir?"

[2] Tant bon cheval illuec estaingnent.

[3] See pp. 31–32.

6407–12, 6447–56.[1] Now, the scribe of S was very careful; he rarely makes a careless mistake and his variants are usually fairly good. If we examine the lines omitted by S, we note that the omission of the passage 1584–1709 greatly injures the context; so with 2192–2251 and with 5481–5508. In the shorter omissions we may have a careless oversight on the part of S; this may be true in all the examples, but it is contrary to the evident care shown in the lines not omitted. Thus, when we consider the numerous variants offered by S, and then take into account the essential passages omitted by this evidently careful scribe, we see that a lost MS. (or lost MSS.) seems to have existed between S and the common source of P_2S. Hence, if we designate the lost MS. (or MSS.), existing between S and the common source of P_2S, by ϵ, and this lost source by δ, we have the following scheme for the relation that exists between P_2 and S:



[1] See p. 10, n. 4; The lines substituted by S for lines 2192–2251 are:

Ne vueilliez à iour de ma vie
Jamaiz avoir nulle aultre amie.
"Dame, dist il, vostre mercy.
Demourer ie ne puis icy,
Puizque mon nom voulez savoir,
J'ay nom Girart, saichiez de voir;
Quant à present plus n'en diray,
Mais à Dieu vous commenderay."
Lors en sa chambre est entrée
Doulente et desconfortée,
Car bien cuydoit que demourer
Déust léans et plus séiourner.
Mais de ce n'avoit que faire,
Car il avoit ailleurs à faire.

In the preceding pages[1] of this monograph I have endeavored to show that, of the four extant MSS. of the *Violette*, we have two, P_2S, which must be set apart from the remaining two, P_1A. I first adduced positive proof to show that the grouping, P_1A—P_2S, exists,[2] and can not be due to chance; I then considered the question of this grouping from the negative side to show that we have little ground for supposing that the groupings, P_1S—P_2A, P_1SA—P_2, P_1P_2A—S,[3] are due to anything but chance, or individual variants.

Is, now, the grouping, P_1P_2—SA, possible? This grouping is, as would be expected from the preceding discussion,[4] extremely rare. P_1 and P_2 often agree, while S and A offer individual variants; that is, we often find the grouping P_1P_2—S—A, but the dates alone of S and A render this probable. Of the grouping, P_1P_2—SA, there is one important example. After line 180,[5] S and A both add two lines:

S: Et s'amie eut nom Oriant,
Noble mene belle et riant
A: Et s'amie ot non Oriaux,
Qui moult estoit belle et loyaulx.

These lines can well be an interpolation and I shall offer an explanation for their presence in S and A under the discussion of the grouping, P_1—P_2SA, which I shall now consider.

B. The Grouping P_1—P_2SA.

Under the heading, P_1A—P_2S,[6] I endeavored to show that, because of errors common to both P_2 and S, these two MSS. (P_2S) must be taken out of a common source, but that there is insufficient reason for the supposition of such a source in the case of P_1A. I shall now endeavor to show what relation exists between the latter MSS. (P_1A).

The following pages will, I believe, show that P_2SA are connected by identical errors; in other words, not only does the

[1] See pp. 12–33.
[2] See pp. 12–26.
[3] See pp. 26–33.
[4] See pp. 12–33.
[5] Line 180: Qui molt estoit de grant renon;
[6] See pp. 12–34.

grouping, $P_1A—P_2S$, exist, but also the grouping, $P_1—P_2SA$. Hence, in the general MS. scheme to be constructed, P_2 and S must be out of a common source, which can not be a source for either P_1 or A, thus permitting P_1 and A to keep the original reading in cases where P_2 and S have identical errors; and, secondly, P_2S A must be out of a common source that is not a source for P_1.

I shall now present the examples of this grouping, $P_1—P_2SA$, which examples may be divided into two classes: 1—*Due to lacunae*; 2—*Due to variant readings.*

1. *Due to lacunae.*

158a–b. P_2SA lack two lines:

Li uns prent l'autre par le doi,
Ensi alèrent troi et troi.

The scribe of P_1 was probably confounded by 155–6;[1] P_2SA present the correct reading, therefore nothing is shown here for the grouping, $P_1—P_2SA$.

222–7. P_2SA: Ne governal qui li ajut;
Ansi sont li amant decut
Qui aiment, s'il ne sont amé.
Cil ont en gravele semé
Où semance ne puet rependre;
Mais or vous puis pour voir aprandre.

Lacking in P_1. Nothing is positively shown here, but it should be noted that line 221[2] fits lines 213–4,[3] whereas 222 is not necessary to complete the metaphor. Again, *cil* of line 228[4] corresponds to *cil* of 214[5] and 217[6] and to the singular used throughout this first metaphor; but it does not so well correspond to the plural of the second metaphor. Finally, metaphors and similes are not

[1] Li uns prent l'autre par le doi,
Si s'arangièrent doi et doi;
[2] Quant il n'a mast ki son tref port,
[3] Je ne suis mie en mer sans mast.
Chil est sans mast ki est amis.
[4] Ne sui pas cil, j'os dire bien;
[5] See note 3 previous page.
[6] Je di que cil est en tel point.

frequent in the *Violette*,[1] and this use of two quite different metaphors to bring out the same idea is improbable, hence the second metaphor would seem to be the invention of a later scribe.

508–9. P_2SA: De pute cisme estoit atraite
La vielle desléaus retraite;

Lacking in P_1. Though these lines are unnecessary and merely repeat idea of previous lines, yet line 510[2] seems better if they are used, hence nothing is shown for the grouping, P_1—P_2SA.

815–6. P_1SA: D'un bliaut ynde crusilliée
A merveilles bien entaillée;

Lacking in P_1. These lines were in the original, for they are required by line 828.[3]

877–8. P_2SA: Antigone, n'Iseus-la-blonde,
Galienne, ne Claramonde

Lacking in P_1. P_1 lacks four names in this enumeration of beautiful women; no conclusion can be drawn as to the grouping, P_1—P_2SA.

1167–9. P_2: Et dit qui la penra à fame,
S'il n'en cuidoit estre blasmé
Et de sa gent mesaamez;
S: Et dist qu'il la prendroit à femme,
S'il ne cuydoit estre blamez
Et des grans seigneurs difamé(?);
A: Et dist qu'il la prenroit à femme,
S'il n'en cuidoit estre blasmés
Et de cez homes mesamez;
P_1: Et dist que la prendra à femme.

P_1 lacks 1168–9. The connection of 1167 and 1170[4] is better if 1168–9 are not present; the sequence of tenses (imperfect after future) in P_2 is also bad. The future of the two older MSS., P_1 and P_2 would seem correct. P_2 in copying the probable interpo-

[1] Only about thirty-five metaphors and similes are to be found in the entire poem.
[2] ·Ii· enfans ot qu'ele ot mordris.
[3] Tres par deseure le bliaut.
[4] Que prendre le devroit uns rois.

lation (1168–9) did not notice the sequence of tenses, while the latter MSS., S and A, or their lost predecessors, made the necessary alteration of *penra* to *prendroit* (1167).

3593–3603. P_2: Malemant a son senz changié,
Quant il a si encoragié
Ce que devant ot refusé.
Or a si tout meis son pensé
A Aiglente, et tant est sospris
De s'amor, qu'a si fort empris,
Qu'amer à force li covient;
De nulle autre ne li sovient;
Mès il n'osa illuec plus estre,
Ainz s'en va, si leur guerpit l'estre,
An la maistre-sale s'en va;

S: = P_2 except in 3593, there it follows P_1.

A: Omits all but last two lines, where it follows P_2S.

P_1: Bien li sont or li dé changié.
La puciele n'a plus targié:
"Je n'os voir, je vous di, chi estre."
A itant lor a guerpi l'estre,
Et Gérars ensement s'en va,

P_1 is evidently correct in the first line, for it is supported by S; the following lines of P_2S are omitted by P_1 and A. This discussion of the state of mind, so popular with certain authors is not common in the *Violette*,[1] hence these lines may be the interpolation of a later scribe. In the last two lines of the passage given above, A follows P_2S, though it omits all previous lines; hence A has to be placed on the side of P_2S. Thus we seem to have an example of the grouping, P_1—P_2SA, where P_2SA are in error.

4612–3. P_2SA lack two: Ains se leva isnielement
Et vesti ·i· bon garnement.

Good lines, they fit in between 4610–1[2] and 4614–5.[3] Note,

[1] Compare lines 213–228; 3093–3122; 3429–54; 4234–55; see p. 10, n. 4.

[2] Dusc'al demain qu'il ajourna.
Gérars mie ne séjourna,

[3] Au chevalier qui fu navrés
Congié prent, et s'en est alés.

further, that P_1 rarely has lines not found in other MSS., hence this MS. is not likely to offer interpolations.

4886a–j. P_2SA: De ce qu'il a son cop perdu.
Li chevalier sont esperdu,
Et leur suers, qui séoit sur l'arbre;
Por Gérart ont le cuer esmarbre.
Chascuns en prie à Deu mout fort
Qu'il li doint aïe et confort
Encontre le jaiant cruel,
Qui ne pensoit onques à el
For c'au jaiant adamagier
Que il vit de duel enragier

Lacking in P_1. The idea expressed, of the brothers and sister under the tree, may be found in 4823–6,[1] and 4964–5;[2] lines 4886a–j are, then, not essential, they break into the narrative of the fight and may have been suggested by 4855.[3] On the other hand, if these lines were in the original, they may have been omitted by P_1 because the scribe's eye caught the lower line 4887,[4] which begins as 4886a. Thus nothing is positively shown by the lines 4886a–j.

5354a–d. P_2SA: A deffendre tout errenment.
Biaux sires dux, par jugement
Menez la dame et tout par droit;
Quar je sui touz perès orendroit
(Del defendre, etc., = P_1).

Lacking in P_1. Here we have, possibly, the best example of interpolation so far noted under the grouping, P_1—P_2SA. Compare 5354[5] and 5354a with 5354c–d.

5556a–d. P_2SA: Sire vassaus, vo musardie,
Trop éustes la char hardie

[1] Gérars et la biele s'atourne
D'errer molt grant oirre vers l'arbre;
Et quant vinrent desour le marbre,
Descendent, puis se sont assis.

[2] Li ·vii· chevalier qui selonc
Lor serour furent, etc.

[3] Mais proiés Diu qu'il nous secoure.

[4] De chou qu'il n'a Gérart occis;

[5] Vés me chi tout prest entresait.

Qui vers moi vous ossastes prendre.
Je vous voudrai par tans aprendre

Lacking in P_1. These lines seem merely an amplification of *musars*, line 5557,[1] and may well be an interpolation. They are of the same nature as 4886a–j (see previous page).

5634–5. P_2SA : Les gardes, qui l'ont escouté,
Ont tantost feit venir le duc
P_1 : Les gardes, qui l'ont escouté,
N'i voelent pas faire arestanche,
Pour le duc vont sans demouranche.
Atant ont fait le duc venir
Tout bielement et à loisir ;
Et quant venir ont fait le duc

Here we have an evident interpolation by P_1, and this is the only case where P_1 seems to have interpolated a passage. Lines 158a–b (see above, p. 35) are probably due to the fact that the scribe was confounded by lines 155–6 (see above p. 35, note 1) and they do not, therefore, constitute an intentional interpolation. I shall refer at the conclusion of the consideration of the grouping, P_1—P_2SA, to this passage in discussing the probability of a lost MS. between P_1 and the original MS. of the *Violette*.

5714a–f. P_2SA : Lors li conta de chief en chief
Trestout l'ennui et le meschief
Qu'il avoit éu por li querre ;
Erré en ot par maintes terres,
Onques novelles n'en aprist
Devant ce que l'aloe prist

Lacking in P_1. These lines are not necessary, but form a natural explanation of the finding of the ring, hence no conclusion can be drawn from them.

6160a–b. P_2SA : Li rois le voit, reconu l'a,
Mout fu liez et bel l'aparla,

[1] De quel giu musars s'entremet.

Lacking in P_1. In 6146–8[1] we find the king had already seen and recognized Gérart; hence the introduction of these lines, after Gérart salutes the king, is quite improbable and we have here, I believe, an obvious interpolation by the source of P_2SA.

6513–4. P_2SA lack two:

Comment jou esploitai et fis.
Bien voi que je suis desconfis."

These lines may have been interpolated by P_1, but they give a reason for the surrender and hence would seem good.

6572a–b. P_2SA: Tant i boilli qu'arse i fu toute
La vielle desleiaus estoute.

Lacking in P_1; these lines complete the idea expressed in the previous lines and were probably omitted by P_1; of the groups P_1 and P_2SA, P_1 tends to more specific statement, hence we have another reason for the supposition that these lines were omitted by P_1.

6638–45. P_2SA: En l'onor la fille au bon conte
(Lacks 6339–44)
De Pontif, qui a non Marie.
P_1: N'en vuelt plus faire lonc aconte,
Tant a rimé k'il est arive.
Pour la miudre dame ki vive
A falt et rimée ceste oevre;
Toute bontés en li s'aoevre.
Tous biens, toute hounors et tours pris
Est enrachinés et repris
Ou cuer la contesse Marie

Here we have six lines by P_1 praising the countess Marie; the author wrote the poem in her praise. He has already mentioned her,[2] and it is quite evident that he intended this poem to be in her honor. Therefore it is more likely that the author wrote these lines than that they were added by a later scribe.

[1] A icest mot leva en haut
Li rois le chief, si l'a véu;
Lors a Gérart reconnéu:

[2] Compare line 60: Por la contesse de Pontiu
Le di, etc.

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6651–6. P_2SA : Qui loiautez fait et demaine,
Loiautez le conduit et maine.
Loiautez est de touz biens porte.
Qui loiauté son seignor porte,
Touz li mons l'en aime et chérist,
Et Dieus à l'ame li merist ;
Et par loiauté ramentoivre
Cels qui amors vuellent deçoivre,
Vous dirai ceste chançonete,
Que Dieux et cuers voloir lor mete
De bien et loiaument amer.
"Qui aime Deu et sa mère
Bien li doit sa joie dobler."
P_1 ; Et Dex, qui tous les biens nous preste,
Le sien paradys nous apreste
A la fin, quant nous finerons ;
Qu'en cest siècle poi demourrons.
Chi definist Gérars son livre
Qui assés briément s'en délivre.

In these closing lines of the poem P_2SA introduce a sort of sermon on loyalty ; that is, we have an amplification of *loiautés* line 6649.[1] This word, or idea, occurs seven times in the version of P_2SA, six times as a substantive, once as an adverb. Such a play on words is not a characteristic of the *Violette*. There is only one example in the entire poem where the original seems to have such a play on words.[2] It should also be noted that there have been twelve lines omitted by P_2SA, six after 6638 [3] and six after 6650.[4] Now, it is quite probable that the author of a lost MS. (the source of P_2SA) added his twelve lines to replace the twelve that he had omitted (the two lines of the song which closes version of P_2SA may be regarded as one), we then have P_2SA connected by a common error.

This consideration of the omissions that give rise to the grouping, P_1—P_2SA, shows, I believe, that this grouping is not due to accident, but must appear in the general MS. scheme, which will be presented at the end of this investigation.

[1] Mais sa fois et sa loiautés.
[2] See p. 20, note 2.
[3] See p. 40.
[4] Line 6650 : Li rendi terre et yretés.

The best examples for such a grouping are: after lines 5354 (p. 38) and 6160 (p. 39), where P_2SA interpolates two lines; after line 6638 (p. 40), where P_2SA omit six lines; after line 6650 (p. 41), where P_2SA replace six by twelve. But also the following lines tend to show such a grouping: 222–7 (p. 35), 508–9 (p. 36), 3593–3603 (p. 37), 4612–3 (p. 37), 4886 a-j (p. 38), 5556 a-d (p. 38), 6513–4 (p. 40). In three cases P_1 seems in error, they are: 158 a-b (p. 35), 815–6 (p. 36), 5634–5 (p. 39). The remaining cases are about evenly balanced and can not be said to prove any thing for the grouping, P_1—P_2SA.

2. *Due to variant readings.*

I shall now endeavor to show that the grouping, P_1—P_2SA, is also supported by the variant readings. This grouping occurs in a number of cases; I shall cite only the more important, omitting cases where P_1 is obviously in error.[1]

218. P_1: Con l'estrumans ki est en mer,
P_2SA: *mariniers* for *l'estrumans.*

The source of P_2SA seems to have substituted the more common term *mariniers* for the rarer *l'estrumans.*

708–9. P_1: Des gens qui resgarder les vint.
E! Dex! con il biel lor avint
P_1: Des genz qui esgarder les vinrent.
Hé! Dex! con très bien avinrent
S: Des genz qui esgarder les vindrent.
Hay! Dieux! comme très bien advindrent
A: Des genz qui regarder lez vindrent.
De Dieux, qui très bien leur avindrent

P_1 here appears to have preserved the original reading. MS. evidence points to the impersonal form with *lor* (line 709) as the original version; the plural forms of P_2SA were probably introduced by a lost common source.

726. P_1: Se Gérars gagnié éust.
P_2SA: *desraignié* for *gagnié.*

[1] *E. g.*, such as omission of *béguine* in line 504 (Cil l'ot d'une fausse béguine).

The reduced form *gagnié* of P_1 is undoubtedly due to carelessness of the scribe; for P_2SA, compare 668.[1] No conclusion from this example can be drawn in regard to the grouping, P_1—P_2SA.

2034. P_1: Gérars volentiers li rouvast
P_2SA: *mostrat* for *rouvast.*

Rouvast conveys an idea slightly more applicable to the context than that contained in *mostrat*; possibly the author of the source of P_2SA was confused by the preceding rime word, *m'outrast*; about seventy-six per cent. of the rimes of the *Violette* are rich, hence no conclusion can be drawn here as to the grouping.

2175. P_1: Toute biautés doit estre acline
P_2SA: Toute Biaune doit estre acline

P_2SA probably are in accord with the original.

2421–2. P_1: Biel le tenoit en sa main destre,
Et s'aportoit en la seniestre
P_2S: Bel le tint en la main senestre,
Et si portoit enz en la destre
A: Bel le tint en sa main senestre
Et si apportoit en la destre

Both versions are here possible.

2443–4. P_1: Anchois ira en Engleterre
Et si querra par toute terre.
P_2SA: Aincois querant par toute terre
Par Illande, par Engleterre.

P_2SA here present a much poorer version than that of P_1.

2488. P_1: Plus blans que n'est nois ne gresil,
P_2S: Mout délié et mout soutil,
S: Moult deslié et moult gentilz,

P_2SA seem to have avoided the rarer and more definite expression of P_1.

2506–8. P_1: Tant erra k'il vint en Ardene,
D'illuec est venus à Couloigne.
Onques nel laissa pour essoigne.

[1] Que par cest saing desraisnerai.

P_2: A bien petit que ne forsanne.
Ardaine passe, mout s'esloigne,
Tant erra k'il vin à Cologne.
S: A bien petit que ne forsanne.
Le pays passe, moult s'esloigne,
Tant erra k'il vint à Couloigne.
A: Tant erra k'il vint en Ardene.
La terre trespasse et esloigne,
Tant erra k'il vint à Couloigne.

P_1 here possibly presents a slightly poorer version than P_2SA because of the repetition of the forms of *venir* (*vint*, 2506; *est venus*, 2509 and 2510); however, the Picard form *nel* of 2508 (reduction for *ne le* < *ne la*[1] was probably in the original, and the line was later altered by a copyist who was unaccustomed to this form. If P_2SA have preserved the original version of lines 2507–8, then P_1 and A are united by an error in line 2506; we have, however, as strong evidence for the reading of P_1 as we have against it, hence this passage can not be regarded as proving a common source for P_1A. It should be noted that this is the only passage, so far found in the *Violette*, in which any evidence for such a common source for P_1A may be claimed, and even here the evidence against such a source seems fully as strong as that for it.

2697–2700. P_1: D'or et d'asur, riches et bieles,
Variés, à quartier d'argent.
On n'esligast, mien escient,
Pour mil mars trestout son estour.
P_2: Qui molt furent riches et belles,
Variés à quatre d'ermine.
On valuast pas d'une mine
D'estellins, ce cuit, son atour.
S: Qui molt furent riches et belles,
Veriés au quartier d'ermine.
On n'esligast pas d'une mine
D'estellins, ie cuyt, son atour.
A: D'or et d'asur et riches et belles,

[1] Compare Tobler, *Versbau*, 2nd ed., p. 32, n. 1.

Varies à ung quartier d'armines.
On n'elesgast pas d'une myne
D'estarlins, il cuit, son atour.

In 2968 P_2SA agree in an expression (*quartier d'ermine*) less adapted to the context (note that weapons are described). It should also be noted that the version of P_1 corresponds to lines 1797–8 [1] where silver is used for weapons.

2715–6. P_1: Voelle ou non, dou cheval l'abat
A la terre tout à ·i· flat,
P_2: Voelle ou non, l'abat dou cheval,
Chambes levées dou cheval.
S: Qu'il l'abati de son cheval,
Jambes levées contreval.
A: Vuille ou non l'abat du cheval,
Jambes levées contreval.

P_2SA substitute a more common expression to avoid the rarer *tout à ·i· flat* of P_1 (line 2716).

2779–80. P_1: En la bataille se rembat.
Au bien férir tant se débat,
P_2: same as P_1, except it has *remet* and *s'ademet* in rime.
SA: same as P_1, except they have *remet* and *s'entremet* in rime.

As in lines 2715–6 (see previous example), P_2SA seem to have avoided a rarer expression (*se rembat*) by substituing for it a more common one (*se remet*) conveying the same idea.

2917. P_1: Gérart qui tant avoit sousfert
P_2SA: Gérart quar il tant a soffert

P_1 is probably in error; the tense of P_1 (*avoit*) is less adapted to the context than that of P_2SA (*a*).

2931. P_1: Si se sont à le voie mis,
P_2SA: *fine* for *voie*.

P_1 offers the better version.

[1] S'espée, se l'escris ne ment,
Avoit crois d'or et puing d'argent.

3457. P_1 : Chou qu'ele quist molt tost trova ;
P_2SA : De plusiours herbes y trouva ;

P_2SA have the expression of line 3428,[1] which they may have borrowed.

4265. P_1 : "Sire, fait il, je voi sotie ;
P_2SA : *folie* for *sotie.*

Since the *Violette* affects rich rime,[2] of two synonymous terms, that one which offers rich rime is probably the original,

4454–5. P_1 : De ma femme k'il m'a tolue
Que de la plaie ch'ai éue."
P_2SA : De ma feme que il enmaine
Que de mon mal ne de ma paine."

The second line of P_2SA seems to be mere padding ; possibly the source of P_2SA could not read the original here.

4507. P_1 : Pour Diu, que plus ne la desaissent.[3]
P_2SA : *tochassent* for *desaissent.*

P_2SA introduce a more common word (*tochassent*), probably due to failure to understand the original. Form of P_1 (*desaissent*) is probably from *desaisier.* The imp. subj. of this verb would be *desaisaissent,* by contraction *desaissent.* This verb, in the componnd form (*des* + *aisier*), is not in Godefroy,[4] but the meaning is admirably adapted to the context, and it is quite probable that the author of the *Violette* built up this form from the simplex *aisier.* Godefroy gives the verb *desaier,* but as a neuter form. In either verb we should have to suppose contraction to have taken place.

4619. P_1 : Et puis tout maintenant s'entorne
P_2S : Quant il fu montez si s'entorne
A : Et quant montés si s'entourne

The verb *monter* has already been used in 4618,[5] hence a useless repetition by P_2SA.

[1] Des pluisours herbes querant va.
[2] See p. 24, n. 1 (line 4264 : Ains descent, et si le castie :)
[3] Line 4506 : Et lor dist qu'en pais le laissaissent.
[4] *Dictionnaire de l'ancien français.* Paris, 1880 ff.
[5] Ains monte, del esrer s'atourne.

4706. P_1: Que le chastiel des Illes-Pertes
P_2SA: *Laides* for *Illes.*
Here, as in 4507 (p. 46), and elsewhere (compare lines 2715–6 (p. 45), 2779–80 (p. 45), P_1 has preserved the rarer form.

4719. P_1: Chascun trois ans tout seulement,
P_2SA: *si cruelment* for *tout seulement.*
P_2SA express an idea very similar to that of the closing words of 4720,[1] possibly a borrowing from the latter.

4776–9. P_1: ·vii· fiex avoie chevaliers,
Trestout les a li gayans pris;
Mais j'ai vers lui ·i· plait empris,
Que j'ai à lui une pais faite
P_2SA: ·vii· filz avoie chevaliers
Qui mout estoient de grant pris,
Trestous les a li jaianz pris;
Mès j'ai à lui une pais faite
In 4778–9 P_1 presents a poorer version than P_2SA, hence no conclusion can be drawn in regard to this grouping.

4783. P_1: Ma fille tant que il venra.
P_2SA: Ma fille tant qu'il amenra.
P_2SA suggest a borrowing from 4784.[2]

4828. P_1: "Ha! douche amie deboinaire,
P_2SA: *dame* for *amie.*
P_2SA: may have borrowed *dame* from preceding line.[3]

4908. P_1: Ainc puis le tans Luciabiel
P_2: Onques mès dès le tans Abel
S: Onques mès puis le tans Abel
A: Nonques mès dès le tans Abel
The version of P_1 seems much more probable than that of P_2SA; *Abel* is probably due to the reduction of *Luciabiel* by the lost source of P_2SA.

[1] Qu'il morroit si desvéement.
[2] Mes fiex et ma fille enmenra.
[3] Quant vit la dame tel duel faire.

4918. P_1: Si que il li a enbatue
P_2SA: Si que l'espée a embatue

The author of the lost source of P_2SA may not have noticed that the reference is to *piel* of 4917,[1] hence the substitution of *l'espée*; both versions, however, are quite possible.

4939. P_1: Que del col li a esrachie;
P_2S: *coup* for *col.*
A: Qu'il il li a du cop arrachie;

The idea expressed here is rather that the shield was wrenched from the neck than that a blow was struck,[2] hence P_2SA agree in a poorer version than that offered by P_1.

4989–90. P_1: Entretant le levent et baingnent,
Et de lui servir molt se painnent
P_2: Entretant le baignent et levent,
Et font tout le bien que il sevent,
S: Entretant le baignent et levent,
Et font de biens comme ilz scevent,
A: Entretant le baignent et levent,
Et li font tout le bien qu'ilz peullent,

The evidence here seems about equally divided; for there is no other rime in the *Violette* similar to the rime here presented by P_1; on the other hand, substitution of such a rime for the common rime of P_2SA[3] could hardly be attributed to a later scribe and the entire line, 4990, as given by P_2SA suggests an interpolation on on the part of a scribe.

5107–18. P_1: Toute la nuit anchois villa,
Qui durement le travilla.
Au matinet Gérars se liève,
Que li demourers molt li griève,
Et sa siele li fu jà mise.
Gérars n'i fist plus ademise,
A la dame a le congié pris

[1] Sour le piel qu'il avoit vestue.

[2] Compare lines 4937–8: Puis le rehaste, si l'a pris
Par l'escu, si l'a entrepris

[3] *Peullent* of A is an individual variant.

Comme sages et bien apris.
Montés est, si ist de la porte
Sour le cheval, ki tost l'emporte.
Diu prie k'il le meche à voie
En tel liu que s'amie voie.
P_2S: A Oriaut tant qu'il ajorne.
Gérars se vest, plus ne séjorne,
Sa selle met con bien apris;
A la dame a le congié pris
Come saiges et enseigniés;
S'espée çaint, puis s'est saigniez,
Quant sur son cheval fu montez.
Lors s'en départ, n'est arrestez;
Del tout chevauchier s'apensa,
La porte et le pont trespassa,
Et chevauche grant alléure,
Et en son cuer se raséure
Que d'Oriaut orra novelles,
Se Deu plaist, qui li seront belles;
Et por ce que il l'en sovint,
De chanter volentez li vint.
Lors chante et chevauche sor frain:
"Sains cors Deu! quant averai celi cui j'aim!"
Quant chanté ot, à Deu deprie,
Se lui plaist, que il li otrie;
Mout va priant de cuer forment
Qu'il truist s'amie trenprement.
A: Jusqu'au matin qu'est esveilliez,
Viestus c'est et appareillez,
Et sa scelle li fu jà mise.
Il monte sans nulle saintise;
A la dame a le congié pris
Comme saige et bien apris,
Et prie Dieu qu'il la voit
Et cilz nouvelles ly envoit,
Car comme son cuer connoitte.
Souvant prie et d'errer se coitte,

Car durement se vuelt haster.
Lors li prist talent de chanter.
Si chante et chevauche sur frain :
(the three lines just given are repeated in the MS.)
" Le doux sires vray corps Dieu,
Qui tant estes vray et preu,
Quant veray celle que j'aim ? "

In this passage, A offers a version that is akin to both P_1 and P_2S; the rime-words of the first eight lines show a decided connection with P_1, whereas the song is in accordance with the version of P_2S. In P_2SA Gérart rides fast and slow; he sings and prays; while this is quite possible, it seems less logical than the version of P_1. In other words, it is quite probable that the song was introduced by a lost source of P_2SA.

5197. P_1 : En ynfier tous les trébuças,
P_2S : Enz en enfer le trabuchas,
A : Enz en enfer les trabuchas,

P_2SA present a poorer version than that of P_1.

5341. P_1 : Vint vers le fu en icele eure ;
P_2 : Vint vers le feu poignant à l'eure ;
S : Vint à le feu poignant à l'eure ;
A : Vint vers li apoinant à l'eure ;

P_1 here seems better than P_2SA ; no reason exists for motif given by *poignant.*

5695. P_1 : Dalés Gérart tantost s'asist,
P_2SA : A pris Gérart, lez lui l'asist,
A : Lors pris Gérart, lez lui l'asist,

Both versions are equally applicable to the context, hence nothing positive is shown for the grouping P_1—P_2SA.

5992. P_1 : Et il li vint si a cel point
P_2 : Et il avint si en tel point
SA : Et il avint si a tel point

No positive conclusion as to the grouping, P_1—P_2SA, can be drawn from this passage.

6135-6. P_1: Son consillier, chelui de Roie:
"Quel gent sont chou ki se desroie,
P_2: Un chevalier, si li demande:
"Qui est celle compaignie grande,
S: as P_2, except *Qu'est* for *Qui est* in 6136.
A: Ung chevalier, si li demende
Car de savoir estoit en grande

In these lines we have a definite reference (6135) by P_1. P_2SA avoid this reference by a general phrase (*un chevalier*, etc.). It seems more probable that a definite reference to a contemporary should be made by the original author than that such a reference should be due to the invention of a later scribe.

6158. P_1: Con cil ki bien fu apensés,
P_2: Qui saigement fu enparliers,
SA: Qui saiges fut et emparlez,

The idea offered in the final word of P_2SA is less adapted to the general thought expression of the context than is that conveyed by *apensés*.

6504. P_1: Pren m'espée, que tu vois chi,
P_2: Tien, pren m'espée, si m'oci,
S: Tien, pren m'espée sa(?) m'occy,
A: Tien, pren m'espée et si m'oci,

Lisiars has just begged for mercy (6503),[1] therefore the idea of P_2SA is wholly at variance with the general thought of the context. P_1 here presents the correct version.

6549. P_1: Outre trestout le hateriel.
P_2SA: Outre de si ou haterel.

P_1 is slightly better than P_2SA.

The examples given above are sufficient to show that, in all probability, P_2SA are out of a lost common source.

In the following instances, P_2SA seem either to have been unable to understand the original, or to have wished to avoid a rarer expression than that given by P_1: 218 (p. 42), 726 (p. 42), 2034 (p. 43, scribe probably saw previous line), 2488 (p. 43), 2506–8

[1] "Gérart, fait il, pour Diu, merchi!

(p. 43), 2715–6 (p. 45), 2779–80 (p. 45), 4265 (p. 46), 4454–5 (p. 46), 4507 (p. 46), 4908 (p. 47), 4918 (p. 48), 4939 (p. 48), 6135–6 (p. 51), 6504 (p. 51).

In the following, P_2SA present an idea borrowed from another line: 3457 (p. 46), 4619 (p. 46), 4783 (p. 47), 4828 (p. 47).

In the following, P_2SA introduce a reading less logical than that found in P_1: 2931 (p. 45), 5341 (p. 50), 6158 (p. 51), 6549 (p. 51). The longer passage 5107–18 (p. 48) might also be included in this division.

In lines 708–9 (p. 42), P_2SA agree in a poorer construction than that offered by P_1.

Thus in addition to the grouping, P_1A—P_2S, the general MS. scheme should show the grouping, P_1—P_2SA; in other words, a lost MS., β, must have existed between P_2SA and the original of the *Violette*.

While discussing (p. 34) the possibility of the groupiug, P_1P_2—SA, I cited an example, 180a–b (p. 34), where two lines occur in SA alone. As was noted in that connection (p. 34), these lines appear to be an interpolation. They were probably introduced by β and omitted by P_2.

There now remains the question: Was there a lost MS. between P_1 and the original, or between A and β?

P_1 is carefully written, and, though at times omissions may be noted,[1] the scribe was extremely averse to interpolations, indeed only one example in the entire MS. can be considered an evident invention on the part of P_1, the passage in question embraces the six lines substituted by P_1 for the two of P_2SA.[2] It seems improbable that a scribe, who throughout the entire poem shows that he is extremely opposed to interpolations, should invent such a passage as that here referred to. For this reason I have supposed a lost MS., α, to have existed between P_1 and the original. It is with the greatest hesitation that I base a lost MS. on the evidence of a single passage; it has, however, seemed more

[1] See discussion of grouping P_1—P_2SA, division 1, pp. 35–42.

[2] See lines 5634–5, p. 39.

probable that such an absurd passage should be invented by a scribe who had a tendency to invent lines of his own than that it should be used by a scribe as averse to interpolations as is P_1. The fact that the author of P_1 was a careful scribe, with a tendency to omit interpolations, would account for the lack of further interpolations in P_1. It should also be noted that in the case of P_2 two lost MSS. seem to intervene in an interval of twenty-five years, hence it is quite probable that in almost sixty years one should be found. I am perfectly aware that there is little ground for the supposition of the existence of *a*, yet the passage in question is wholly foreign to the character of P_1, hence I have decided to place the lost MS in the scheme.

In the case of A, we have a MS. two centuries later than the lost source of P_2SA, with variants due either to its own scribe or to a lost MS., or lost MSS., between A and the lost source of P_2SA. Now, A is a carelessly written MS., one line of a couplet is often omitted; or again, a word, or a syllable, is left out, thus rendering the line too short. To illustrate:

A omits lines 30,[1] 2509,[2] etc.

A gives less than the required number of syllables in lines 4571: *Gérart et si li aise,* and 4577: *Moult cheval que ay chier;* numerous other instances might be cited.

A gives more than the required number of syllables in line 4528: *Et la dame ens el chemin laissièrent,* and in line 5524: *Li quès de nous ·ii· le plus porra;* as in the case of the short lines, so here the examples might be considerably increased.

Again, A often omits an essential couplet, for example, lines 6633–4:

Et quant plus ensamble veskirent
Et tant plus bonne amour maintinrent;

which render 6635[3] more intelligible.

These examples, taken from various parts of the poem, make apparent the careless nature of A. In addition to the omissions and additions given above, should be noted the following omissions of longer passages: 1160–1232 (these lines are given later between lines 1318 and 1319, that is between two riming lines of a song,

[1] Se je me déduis au penser;
[2] Par les rues a tant marchié
[3] Et c'est drois de bonne amour fine.

and this without any explanation on the part of the scribe), 3044–3198, 3674–4229, 5447–5452, 6349–6379.[1]

All the omissions cited above might be due to a single copyist. Yet in addition to these omissions, A seems in error in the case of the following additions:

After line 1569[2]: Suz ung cofre le font seoir
Entour lui pot à plain veoir.

After line 5747[3]: ·vii· anz aouvre sceit(?) quel part.
Dont le cuer de douleur leur part
Pour la grant paine ou il soit mis.

In 5748[4] A substitutes *Montargis* for *Monfort* and gives 5749[5] without rime.

For lines 6191–2: L'un bauchant et l'autre liart;
A l'ostel viennent Lisiart,
A has: Se sont endemanoie(?) mis.
Jusque là ne se sont desmis.
Ains sont en la salle montés.
Quant des chevaulx sont desmontetz.
Le quenz voient, si l'apperent,
Et à une part le menèrent
Dedans une chambre cellée
Qui moult bien fu atintellée.

In these additional lines of A we have proof of a lost MS. which A copied; for it is exceedingly improbable that a MS. which is full of careless omissions (p. 53); which often neglects the rules of versification (p. 53); which takes seventy-three lines bodily out of the narrative and places them in the middle of a song (p. 54), even between two riming lines, this, too, with no indication that they are out of place—it is extremely improbable that such a MS. would invent lines of its own. Lines 5747 *et sq.* (p. 54) are of especial importance; there A adds three lines then alters the word *Monfort* to *Montargis* in order to rime with *mis*, yet leaves the line originally riming with *Monfort* with no riming line. That A alone should

[1] See p. 10, note 4.

[2] 1569 (version of A): De grant pitié le cuer li ouvre.

[3] Si vont faisant lor destinée. [4] Or mande li quens de Monfort.

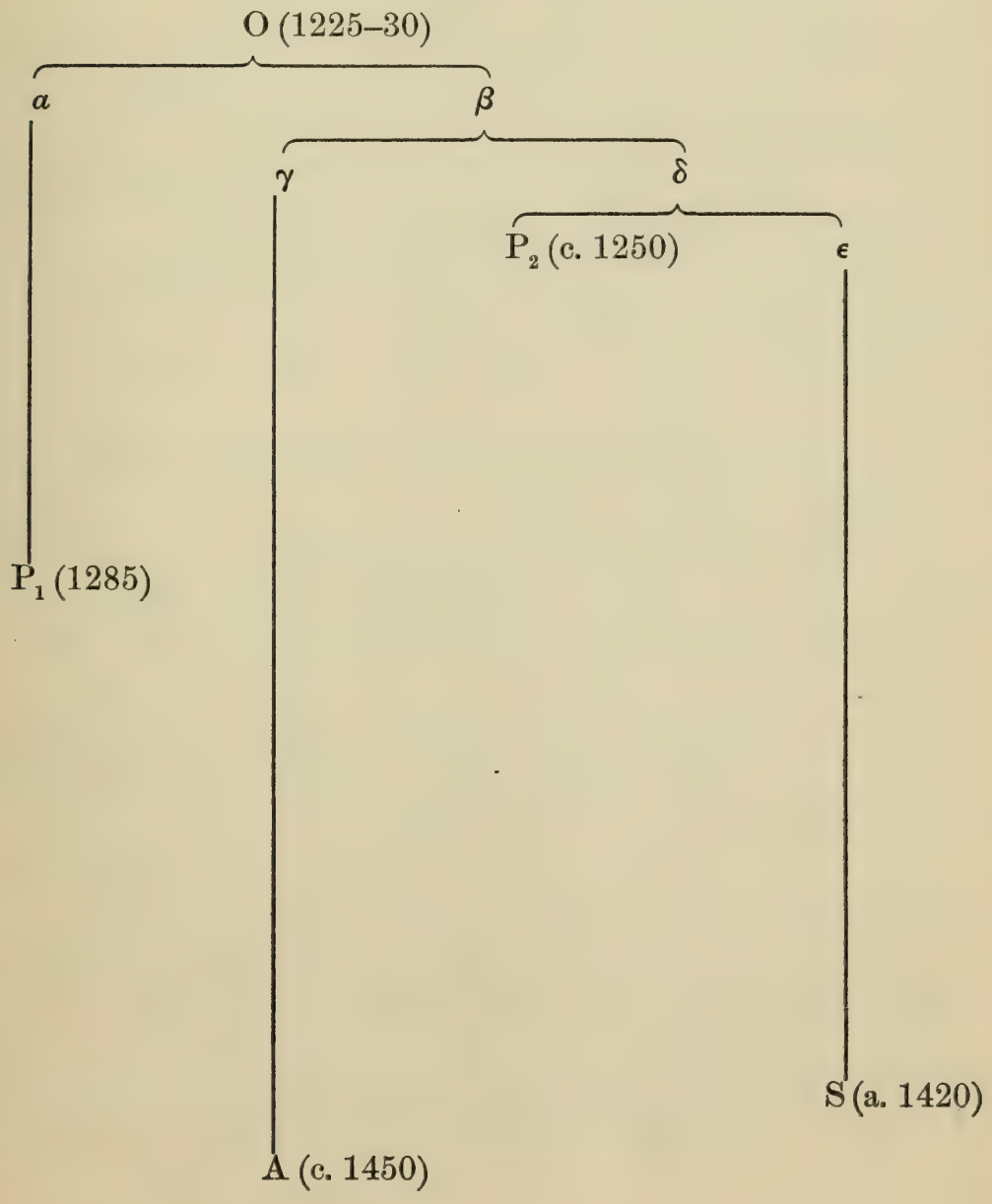
[5] Qui duel et anui a molt fort.

have caused this alteration is quite improbable; it seems rather that A has omitted the line riming, in its source, with line in ——*fort.*

I have, then, supposed γ to represent a lost MS., or quite likely lost MSS., between A and β, the lost source of P_2SA.

Thus we have the following scheme drawn from the data and discussions of the preceding pages of this monograph:

MS. SCHEME.



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[1] This work has been used only in establishing the date of A.

PART II.

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PART II.

Criticism of Die Mundart des altfranzösischen Veilchenromans, Karl Seelheim; Dissertation. Leipzig, 1903.

As I have already noted in my Preface,[1] it was my intention to submit as the second part of my Dissertation a study of the original dialect of the *Roman de la Violette.* However, just as my Dissertation was going to press, I received from the University of Leipzig a copy of the Dissertation by Karl Seelheim, entitled: *Die Mundart des altfranzösischen Veilchenromans.*[2] In this treatise the author has made an extensive study of the original dialect of the *Violette.* The majority of examples cited by both Dr. Seelheim and myself are identical, thus a mere republication of the material becomes unnecessary; yet owing to the fact that this writer has controlled only two $(P_1P_2)^3$ of the four extant mss. of the *Violette*—all of which I have been able to control—and further because the results obtained are somewhat different from those already reached by me, it has seemed to me not unwise to offer the following brief criticism of Dr. Seelheim's work.

Collation of ms. P_1 with Michel's edition of the Violette.

I have collated P_1 with Michel's edition of the *Violette* and have re-examined my photographs of P_1 with special reference to the variants here presented; I thus am able to correct and add to Dr. Seelheim's variants in the following instances:

[1] See pp. 5–6.

[2] The full title-page of this work reads as follows: Die Mundart des altfranzösischen Veilchenromans. *Inaugural-Dissertation zur Erlangung der philosophischen Doktorwürde der hohenphilosophischen Fakultätder Universität Leipzig vorgelegt von* Karl Seelheim *aus Schönebeck a. E. Leipzig, Druck von Oswald Schmidt, 1903.*

[3] See p. 7.

Line 12—for *monstrer* read *moustrer* ; the *u* is quite plain. 74—*molt,* for *bien,* should be noted before 86. 99—the variant has been noted by Michel, hence, according to Dr. Seelheim's system, this variant should be starred. 117—*ja* for *jai.* 125—MS. reads *joie nen,* not *joie en* (Michel). 157—should be starred. 227—MS. reads *jos,* not *ios* (Michel), the same variant in writing occurs elsewhere, compare 421, *ie* for *je* of Michel, etc. 346—*lit* is not in the MS. 478—should be starred. 534—*vous* for *nous.* 538—*si* for *se* (Michel). 570—*senuec* for *seuves* (Michel). 626—*Q'le* for *Qu'elle* (Michel). 657—"*für qns*" should be omitted, these words have been erased with ink in my copy of the author's Dissertation. 916 *cevalca*—why noted? compare Dr. Seelheim's note to variant for line 111. 966—*si* for *se.* This correction has been made by hand in my copy of the Dissertation. 981—*prochainnement* for *prochainement.* 1415 *cas*—the variant, *li fils Carlon,* should be added ; *la gieste Noiron* occurs in 1416. 1513—*erre* for *evre.* 1578—*chascu* for *chascuns* (Michel). 1806—the first *i* of *isi* is merely a part of the letter *s.* 2023—*vols* for *vels* (Michel). 2032—*oustrast* for *outrast* (Michel). 2180—*faite* for *fache.* 2344—*rouver* for *rouuet.* 2418—*caudiel* for *chaudel* ; *aporte* for *atorné* (Michel). 2424—the MS. reading is *caudiel,* not *candiel* as noted by the writer ; for *2418* read *2424.* 2489—should be starred. 2490—*qui* for *que* (Michel). 2678—to the variant here noted should be added *as* (for *es*). 3054—here and elsewhere Dr. Seelheim follows Michel in interpreting a bar over a vowel by *m* or *n,* without stating what is the MS. writing ; the MS. reads *cōmander.* 3324—to the variant here noted should be added *Sire* (for *Sires*). 3418—*ha* for *or* (Michel). 3707 *sa* for *la* (Michel). 3900—*adevise* for *ademise.* 4017—*le* for *la* (Michel). 4092—the MS. reading seems to be *trouuee.* 4115—*tous* for *tout* (Michel). 4154—should precede 4157. 4201 *cheualcant*—why noted? 4503—MS. reading is probably *brocha.* 4633—*m'ert* for *n'iert.* 5006—*lor* for *lors* (Michel). 5030—MS. reading is rather *pieehonnes* than *piechonnes.* 5263—*autres* for *autre* (Michel). 5282—*mescreans* for *mecreans* (Michel). 5435—*ne* for *ou* (Michel). 5485—*saferoie* for *sosferoie* (Michel). 5505—*Diu* for *Dieu* (Michel). 5531—*ataīgnent* for *ataignent* (Michel). 5794—*et molt m'est bon*

$\bar{q}$ . . . 5955—*dus cha* is not separated in the MS. 5966, 6127–6129—should be starred. 6399—*respassé* for *respasses* (Michel). 6487—should be starred. 6516—should precede 6521. 6521—*rent* for *vent*?

Hiatus and Elision.

P. 16, ll. 35 ff.—it should be noted that *quar* occurs in P_2. P. 17, l. 10—611 (*De chou que elle ne savoit*) should be classed under non-elided forms. L. 23—for 233 read 293; 370 does not contain *me, te,* or *se.* L. 29—for *seite* 11 read *seite* 111. P. 18, l. 26—*aseure* does not occur in 1205. L. 32—for 483 read 484. L. 34—for 1210 read 1209. Ll. 37 ff.—it should be noted that a slight change in the lines in which *vés* occurs would render the dissyllabic form possible (*s'il* for *se il* in 414 and omission of *et* in 950), in 414 both S and A have the monosyllabic form, in 950 A has the monosyllabic form, while S reads: *Et voiez moy en talente.* P. 19, l. 34—the pronoun *le* does not occur in 1600. P. 20, l. 21—for *si* read *qui.* L. 33—for *manda* read *mandas.* P. 21, l. 17—the "inexact and uncertain" rimes 182, 705, 780, 1059 all seem to have been in the original; 182, 780, and 1059 occur in all the MSS., 705 occurs in P_2SA (P_1 has *nouvieles* : *presses*, an evident error).

Phonology.

The Vowels.

Latin a. P. 22, l. 12—573 (*illuès* : *seuvés*) should not be cited in enumeration of lines in which participles in *-é* rime together; 949 (*volenté* : *entalenté*) also here given, should be cited only in l. 14. L. 14—870 (*brunes* : *nes*) is given under *Latin a,* the etyma for this rime are :—*ettus* and *nĭtĭdus.*[1] P. 22, l. 20—for 569 read 572. P. 23, l. 33—*anemi* does not occur in 6315. P. 25, ll. 29 ff.—line 4956, which Dr. Seelheim considers doubtful, is supported by all the MSS. Line 35—for 3995 read 4002; *apoies* does not occur in 418 nor in 563. L. 37—for 5860 read 5861. P. 26, l. 7—for *148 1 arriere* read *1481 arriere.* L. 8—rime 2932 *riviere* : *arriere* should read *riviere* : *aviere,* and so is an instance of *-arium* : *-arium,* to this same heading add

[1] See *Dictionnaire Générale* (Hatzfeld—Darmesteter—Thomas), *s. v. brunet* and *net.*

3683 *lié* < *laetum* : *apparillié.* Line 15—under identical rimes is given 96 *apparillier* : *chevalier,* this is true only if *I* + *a* theory be accepted for development of *-arium.* P. 27, ll. 15 and 16—*cuirie* (1767 and 6232) is given as an example of *-iée* > *ie,* this is possible, yet cannot be assured. L. 35 —1113 f. *Miès* : *mius,* P_2SA have *mais* for *mius.* L. 37—line-number should be given after *malfe.* P. 28, l. 7—rime 1576, which Dr. Seelheim considers doubtful, occurs in P_1SA, hence, according to MS. scheme,[1] it should have occurred in the original. L. 16—for 13 read 14. Ll. 19–20—under rimes of *-age* < *-aticum* : *-age* add 1673, 3786, 4137. L. 22—for 3306 read 3006. P. 29, l. 8—Dr. Seelheim considers *desaissent* to be the pres. ind. of *desaier*; I have already offered, as a suggestion, the imperf. subj. of this same verb; namely, *desaisaissent* which became by contraction *desaissent.*[2] The presence of a pres. ind. is difficult to explain here, also we should, in that case, have the rime *s* : *ss.* L. 18—for *cair* read *chair.* P. 30, l. 22—*orgillous* does not occur in 3885.

Latin ē, ĭ. P. 32—in the enumeration of rimes in *oi* out of different etyma, add 1590 *yvoire* : *aperchoivre* (o̩ + I : e̩); 2708 *demanois* : *nois* (e̩ : o̩ + I); 2991 *joie* : *cuidoie* (o̩ + I : e̩); 5321 *connoistre* : *acroistre* (o̩ + I : e̩ + I). L. 22—there is no such form as *chaine* in line 6424. P. 33, l. 23—*icest* does not occur in line 6352. L. 24—for *icel* read *icele.* L. 25—*ichi* does not occur in line 3305.

Latin ĕ. P. 33, l. 33—for 292 read 242. P. 34, l. 20—for 77 read 78. P. 35—under discussion *i* < e̩ + I : i̩ should be added the following rimes: 427, 2918, 3256, 5917, 6062, 6282 *pris* < *pretium* : *pris,* past part.; 591 *demi* : *ami*; 2225 *vi* : *pensis*; 2412, 4579 *mire* < *miret* : *mire* < *medicum*; 3711 *x* : *hardis.* P. 36, l. 17—*briement* does not occur in line 6155. L. 32—*nient* does not occur in line 2857. P. 37, l. 11—Dr. Seelheim states that C (= P_1) wrote at a time when the analogy between stem- and ending- accented forms was in full operation; here, and elsewhere in the Dissertation, full references would be of value.

[1] See p. 55.

[2] See p. 46.

Latin ō, ŭ. P. 38, l. 30—for 6440 and 6441 read 6444 and 6445 respectively. P. 39, l. 32—Dr. Seelheim is in doubt as to the authenticity of rime 1375 *trahitour* : *tour*, this rime is given by P_1A and, therefore, was probably in the original; there is also a failure to note that the same rime occurs in line 6560. P. 40, l. 29—an exact reference to the discussion of stem- and ending-accented forms would be of value. P. 41, ll. 25 ff.—4300 *mors* : *amors* should be added. P. 42, l. 18—in discussing rimes in which ọ + nasal occurs with ǫ + nasal, the following rimes should be added: 985, 3193, 4884 *parfont* : *font*; 3969 *bons* : *sons*; 540 *on* < *homo* : *non* (adv.); 5944 *on* < *homo* : *Chalon*. P. 44, l. 26—after *ruellies* the line should be given.

Latin ŏ. P. 45, l. 27—Dr. Seelheim is in doubt as to the authenticity of rime 4223, S reads: *reput* : *put* and hence supports P_1; A omits the passage. L. 34—for 6024 read 6424. P. 46, l. 34—for 345 read 355. L. 35—for 701 and 831 read 711 and 832 respectively. P. 47, l. 3—for 701 read 711; also same substitution should be made in l. 32; in l. 20 the fact that only lines 1021 and 1091 are to be taken with *Euriaut* : *haut* should be indicated. P. 48, l. 2—in discussing vocalization of *l*, it should be noted that several imperfect rimes occur in the *Violette*, for example, 1567, 3290 *povre* : *ofre*; 3737 *encontre* : *outre*, etc., and that thus Dr. Seelheim's second theory would gain support. This idea is perhaps suggested in ll. 8 ff. L. 13—for 345 and 701 read 355 and 711 respectively. L. 16—for 345 read 355. L. 34 for 326 read 336; I do not find *hui* in line 447 nor *cuir* in line 6094 (see l. 37). P. 49, ll. 7 ff—lines 1589–90 are to be found in P_1 and A and, hence, are in the original. P. 50, l. 12—for *loing* read *loinc*. L. 21—1512 should be placed after *prouver*. P. 51, l. 24—the line should be given after *poissans*.

a + *l* (+ *cons*). P. 52, ll. 7–8—*errament* is the form occurring in all lines except line 10. L. 21—in giving such rimes as *deliteus* : *teus* Dr. Seelheim would have added much to the clearness of his work had he indicated the etyma of the rime-words. P. 53, l. 2—for *bials* read *biaus*. P. 54, l. 9—the line should be given after *suel*. L. 26—*iex* does not occur in line 3118. P. 55, ll. 1 ff.—rime 6462 *eus* < *illos* : *entredeus* should be added to

the list here given. L. 4—for 1623 read 2623. L. 6—transpose the numbers 1860 and 4293. P. 56, l. 2—Dr. Seelheim is in doubt about the authenticity of rime 3339 f., this rime is supported by all the MSS. P. 57, l. 10—in rimes 720, 2516 (*seus* < *solus* : *conseus*) *-ilium* + *s* > *-eus*, hence Dr. Seelheim's remark as to *sourcius* would be supported. L. 12—for *sourcius* read *sorcius.*

Latin ī. P. 57—references should be given to pages where rimes I + e̥ : i̥, etc., have been discussed. P. 58, l. 2—*ynfier* does not occur in line 5214. L. 8—for *afublé* read *afublés.*

Latin au. P. 59, l. 1—for *espaule* read *espaules.* L. 25—in regard to the rime 2030 *peu* < *paucum* : *peu* (1 sing. perf. ind. of *pouvoir*), it should be noted that, in view of the number of instances of *poi* in "C," it would be scarcely probable that this scribe changed *poi* to *peu* in line 2030; hence *peu* was probably in the MS. copied by "C." P_1P_2S agree in version offered, A contains an evident error (*quant* : *peu*). However, here and elsewhere, it should be noted that possibly a lost MS. exists between "C" and "V;" if this be true, it would invalidate much of Dr. Seelheim's reasoning as to copying of certain forms directly from the original. At all events, such reasoning is extremely hazardous and becomes even more so when only half of the MSS. are controlled.

The Consonants.

Liquids. l. P. 60, l. 9—for 6232 read 6233. L. 16—for 2144 read 2142. L. 28.—for *couchie* read *couchier*; *caut* does not occur in line 679. P. 61, l. 14—for *esraument* read *erraument.* L. 35—for 4658 read 4659. P. 62, l. 5—for 457 read 456. L. 6—in line 870 read *sourcius* for *sorcius*; *sourcius* is correct for line 6490. L. 16—for 5243 read 5244. L. 20—why is *descombres* cited as showing a change of *l* to *r*? *r.* P. 63, l. 13—*piere* of line 2176 is < *patrem*, not < *petram.* P. 64, l. 2—the writer would have done well to cite examples of metathesis of *vergier* (that is, *vergrié*). Ll. 5 ff.—add the rime 705 *diverses* : *presses.*

Nasals. m. P. 65, l. 21—for 687 read 684. L. 23—for 4241 read 4251. L. 30—*anbes* is not in line 3268. P. 66, l. 20—MS.(P_1) reads *cō.* L. 22—*hom* does not occur in line 2883. *n.* P. 66, l. 29—in line 1886 *amainne* occurs, not *amainnent.* P.

67, l. 3—*sanée* does not occur in line 2244, nor does *nonne* occur in line 3065 (see l. 6). In regard to the remarks here made by Dr. Seelheim on the use of *n* and *u*, it should be noted that P_1 often writes the letters *n* and *u* in the same manner and thus any exact statement as to the use of these letters by P_1 is rendered exceedingly doubtful. P. 67, l. 25—no negative occurs before a labial in line 3416. L. 35—for 4958 read 2958.

Dentals. t. P. 68, l. 20—for the sake of symmetry on this and on similar occasions, it would have been well to arrange the examples in numerical order. L. 26—*tost* does not occur in line 2647. P. 69, l. 14—for 2475 read 2575. L. 23—for 2525 read 2535. P. 70, ll. 14 ff.—the examples of *s* < Latin *t* + *s* riming with *s* < Latin *s* are very frequent; note in addition to those here cited: 1549 *destrois* : *trois*; 1827, 3735, 4660 *fors* < *fortem* : *fors* < *foris*; 1982, 3735 *pis* < *pejus* : *pis* < *pectus*; 2846 *caus* < *colapum* : *caus* < *calidum*; 3197 *dras* < *drappum* : *pars* < *partem*, etc. P. 71, l. 3—for *Rollant* read *Rollans*. L. 36—for 6414 read 6416. *s.* P. 72, l. 16—for *erraument* read *erramment*. L. 20—for 4618 and 5863 read 4617 and 5853 respectively.

Labials. p. P. 73, ll. 25 ff.—cf. note to p. 49, ll. 7 ff. P. 74, l. 3—in citing such examples as *tans*, line 824, Dr. Seelheim could have added many others that establish the form by rime, for example, 2576 *tans* < *tempus* : *coutans*; 4281 *tans* < *tempus* : *restans*, etc. *b.* P. 74, l. 6—in line 3095 the spelling is *cambre*, not *chambre*. L. 21—for *doutant* read *doutent*. P. 75, l. 3—the rime 3552 *boire* : *oirre* occurs in P_1P_2A, hence in the original; S offers a variant *boyvre* : *decoivre*. L. 8—*table* does not occur in lines 1040 and 2992, *fable* should be given for these lines. *v.* P. 76, l. 3—for *viestu* read *vestu*. L. 18—*souef* does not occur in line 2019; for *uef* read *nef*. L. 35—it is quite doubtful whether line 4283 belongs to the original version of the *Violette*. S gives here (4282–3): *Mais iamaiz ne iray arrestens En ung lieu trois iours pres apres.* A: *Jamais ne seray arrestans Tant nuit en ·i· lieu p's apres.* Thus, the version of P_2 is quite as probable as the unusual version of P_1. P. 77, ll. 22 ff.—a very slight support for *liu*, instead of *lieu*, may exist in the fact that *focum* for the *Violette* undoubtedly gives *fu*, cf. 497 f. (*fu* < *focum* : *fu* (*fuit*), etc. L.

37—in line 3803 *Deu* is used, not *Diu*. P. 78, l. 1—for 1649 read 1749. L. 4—why should *Dieu* be more probable than *Diu*? The rime allows either form and the development *focum* < *fu* suggests a form *Diu* which usually occurs in the same territory. *f.* P. 78, l. 14—for 2236 read 2226. L. 16—the rime 3390 *povres* : *ofres* occurs in P_2 and S, A omits these lines; the MSS., then, afford little evidence as to the original usage. L. 27—*vocitare* should be starred (**vocitare*).

The Latin palatals. c before a, au. P. 79, l. 12—for 29 read 39; *canter*, occurring in the song, should hardly be cited. Ll. 16–17—*chaïr* and *caï* are written without a diaeresis; the treatise would be rendered much clearer if such diacritic signs (including accents, which are never used by Dr. Seelheim) were employed. L. 19—for *canchon* read *canchons*. L. 28—for 1101 read 1111. *c before e, i.* P. 82, l. 2—in lines 5040 f. the rime reads *merchi* : *ochi*, not *merchi* : *chi*, hence 5040 should be placed in l. 3, after 2028. *Latin c before a cons. and final.* P. 83, l. 14—for *larme* and *maigre* read *larmes* and *maigres* respectively. L. 15—*aigres* does not occur in line 2491. L. 22—for *saint* read *sainte*. L. 30—for *quart* read *quars*. P. 84, l. 4—for *quar* read *quant*. L. 10—it should be stated that *ars*, line 1897, is in rime. L. 13—*dont* does not occur in line 3436. *c before o, u.* L. 21—for *escuses* read *escusée*. *Kw, gw.* P. 85, l. 15—in both cases *siure* should read *suire* (the same error occurs in l. 18 and l. 30); *siurent* does not occur in line 1912. Ll. 17 ff.—Dr. Seelheim thinks that in the rime 1531 *liues* : *jues* we should read *liues* : *rues* (version of P_2); this is not only less adapted to the context, but in all probability was not in the original; compare versions presented by the different MSS.: *liues* (1531) occurs in all the MSS., in line 1532 P_1 has *jues*, P_2 has *rues*, and S and A have *yeues* and *yaues* respectively; thus P_1 is supported by the other MSS., except P_2, hence according to the MS. scheme[1] this version (P_1SA) is in the original. Dr. Seelheim does not find the feminine *jue* in Godefroy, the form is there given *iue*, fem. = *jument*; we can scarcely doubt that *jues* is the true reading.

[1] See p. 55.

h. P. 86, l. 14—*omme* occurs in line 4723, I find no *ommes* in line 4722. L. 15—*huiseuse*, *h* is here merely a diacritic sign. L. 27—for *flanc* read *flans*.

j. L. 31—in line 1957 *gisoient*, not *gisoit*, occurs. L. 32—in line 5632 *jehirai*, not *jehir*, occurs. P. 87, l. 2—for *jent* read *jents*; in line 747 the writing is *g'* not *j'*. L. 3—*jaiant* does not occur in line 4066. L. 4—for 4821 read 4831; for 4824 read 4834; the form *gayans* does not occur in line 4966. L. 10—for 1207 read 1206.

Cons. + *i̯*. *ti̯*. P. 88, l. 21—in 103 the form is *commenche*, not *commencherai*; the same substitution should be made for line 931 (see l. 22). L. 22—the form for line 2304 is *chanchon*, not *canchon*. L. 32—for 1101 read 1111. L. 36—rime 6002 (*forche* : *gorge*) is not necessarily due to an oversight on the part of the poet, it is quite possible that for him *-che* and *-ge* were similarly pronounced. P. 90—it may be that in rime 1591 *richesse* : *dreche* (see p. 89, l. 30) the writing *richesse* is due to a lost MS. intervening between the original and the preserved copy, or this may be a mere scribal attempt to represent the *che-* sound (cf. 3640 f. *face* : *fache*, where same sound is written differently). *ci̯*. L. 18—the line-number should be given after *solachier*. L. 33—may not all these rimes have had the *che-* sound? P. 91, l. 20—*faice* may quite as probably be a mere scribal error as due to the writing of the original MS. P. 92, l. 4—the author is in doubt as to the authenticity of the rime 4569 *mesaise* : *faise*; the rime occurs in P_1P_2S, hence is assured for the original (A has the variant *aise* for *faise*). L. 14—the line-number should be given after *fai*. *ni̯*. P. 93, l. 25—it should be stated that in line 6236 *baing* rimes with *saing*, hence we have the form used in the original, and not merely that of the copyist, as might be supposed from the statement here given. *li̯*. P. 94, l. 16—it should be noted that *consel* occurs twice in line 72. *bi̯*. L. 27—for *rouge* read *rouges*; for *logier* read *logie*. L. 30—reference to p. 28 might here be expected.

Morphology.

In the discussion of declension, Dr. Seelheim omits all consideration of the agreement, or non-agreement, of the predicate,

adjectival or participial. This is, of course, a syntactical discussion, but is intimately connected with this portion of the subject and, because of the fact that a great number of these predicates occur in rime, would shed considerable light upon the usage of the author. I note the same failure to consider the question of participial agreement when participles are used with *avoir* or with *s'être*. To cite a few examples:

Nom. sing. masc. after être or other copulative verbs. (I). Preserves flexional *s*.—39 *gens* (: *gens*, acc. pl.), there are more than thirty instances where such a flexional *s* is substantiated by rime. (II). Has lost flexional *s*—761 *sage* (: *message*, acc. sing. masc.)—compare also 787 f., 2112 f., 4253 f., 5097 f., a very small number of instances when compared with those in which omission does not occur.

Complement in masc. sing. after s'être reflexive and être auxiliary. (I). Auxiliary. A. Preserves flexional *s*—570 *seuvés* (: *illuès*, adv). B. Has lost flexional *s*—1947 *esperdu* (: *perdu*, after *avoir* with masc. sing. obj.). The percentage of examples in rime showing loss of *s* is about one-seventh that of those showing preservation.

Agreement of participle after avoir with object. (I). Agreement in case. A. *avoir* + partic. + acc. pl. obj.—1756 *aportées* (: *serrées*, after *être*). B. acc. pl. obj. + *avoir* + partic.—298 *plegiés* (: *congiés*, nom. sing. masc.). C. *avoir* + masc. pl. obj. + partic.—1473 *avalés* (: *alés*, predicate after *être*). (II). Agreement in gender. A. *avoir* + partic. + fem. obj.—400 *saisie* (: *cortoisie*). B. *avoir* + fem. obj. + partic.—617 *esvillie* (: *travillie*, after *s'être*). C. fem. obj. + *avoir* + partic.—1079 *vouée* (: *salvée*, after *être*).

Non-agreement of participle after avoir with object. *Avoir* + fem. obj. + partic.—2039 *éu* (: *véu*, partic. with masc. obj. preceding). The cases of non-agreement are to those of agreement as 1 : 30.

Substantives. P. 97, l. 16—for *seroit* read *sera*. P. 98, l. 14—in line 2749 the inflected form *riens* is used. L. 19—for 1598 read 1597; for *hounour* read *hounor*. L. 22—*amors* does not occur in line 124 nor in line 3269. P. 99, l. 21—for 4098 read 4099 f. L. 22—the reference 6119 is erroneous. Ll. 24 ff.—Dr. Seelheim suggests that in line 3071 (*Et li barnage est descendus*)

et be omitted and that *s* be added to *barnage*; it may be that S has here preserved the correct reading, this MS. (S) reads: *Et li barnez est descendus.* A omits the line. *Et* was probably in the original, for it occurs in P_1P_2S. The neglect of flexion in lines 145 f. occurs in all the MSS.; in 145 S has: *Que elle n'en savoit conroy,* A has: *Que d'elle ne savoit conroy.* P. 100, l. 32—rime in 848 (see p. 100, l. 25) occurs in all the MSS., S and A omit final *s* in both rime words. Ll. 36–7—*deus* and *courous* should be transposed. P. 101, l. 6—in lines 3505 f. S substitutes *il est* for *il a*; thus, for this scribe, *cuers* was nominative. A reads: *Trop est fort chose à en arrachier Cuer d'arment de ce qu'a empris,* where there is evidently an error in line 3505. L. 14—for 261 read 260. P. 102, l. 2—it should be noted that *maistre* in line 4983 occurs in the combination *maistre-sale.* P. 103, l. 12—for *et* read *que.* L. 19—the omission of a line (6196) after the word *route* should have been noted.

Adjectives. P. 104, l. 12—*traitic* is the correct word here, it is supported by P_1SA, only P_2 has *voutis.* L. 16—reference to line 2958 is incorrect. L. 33—S omits line 2246; *s* does not occur in A. P. 105, l. 19—for *pluisors* read *pluisours.* L. 36—none of the adjectives named occurs in line 4779. P. 106, l. 3—for 158 read 129. L. 20—*ardant* does not occur in line 1562. L. 23—why is line 3555 (*grant pechié* is form here occurring) cited as an example of a *feminine* form? P. 107, l. 27—in line 6152 S and A offer the reading *tele.* P. 108, l. 31—for *on* read *ou.* P. 109, l. 4—MS. reading for *Joufroi* is *Joifroi.* L. 12—for 1863 read 1813. L. 24—for 2028 read 2038. L. 26—no work by Lebinski is mentioned in the Bibliography, pp. 5–6.

Pronouns. P. 110, l. 12—cf. above, note to p. 109, l. 4—P. 111, l. 27—S and A have *m'estoy* for *estoi.* P. 112, l. 12—P_2SA have *le* for *loi* in line 3022. L. 34—P_1P_2A in rime 6184 f. read: *lui* : *delui,* S reads: *li* : *oubli*; thus, form *delui* was probably in the original. P. 113, l. 11—in line 1252 *le* is the article. L. 15—*les* of line 4460 occurs only in P_1, S and A have followed P_2. Ll. 16 ff.—if we here make use of an argument employed several times in his Dissertation by Dr. Seelheim, the fact that *le* for *la* (fem. atonic pronoun) always occurs in "C" would show that it

was the form used by "V," otherwise (that is, if *la* were the form for "V") we should expect "C" to show at times traces of this form (*la*). L. 34—*ta* does not occur in line 5330. P. 114, ll. 7, 9, 11, 13, 14—the Picard forms *vos* and *vo* should be especially noted; sufficient stress is hardly placed upon these forms in the statement made on p. 115. L. 9—*vo* (masc.) occurs twice in line 427. L. 10—*vostre* does not occur in line 2456. L. 14—*vo* occurs twice in line 374. L. 33—in both line 467 and line 469 *vostre* is fem. P. 115, l. 6—it should be noted that *lor* occurs twice in line 2922. P. 116, l. 6—for *i* read *li*. L. 26—line 677 should not be quoted here.—L. 28—it should be stated that in line 5930 *ces* is used pronominally, in line 6149 adjectively. P. 117, l. 5—for *icele nuit* read *en icele eure*. Ll. 32 ff.—for *cheli ot faite la puison*, P_2 has: *Que li ot feite la poison*; S has: *Qui lui ot faite la poyson*; A omits the line; thus, the other MSS. substantiate Dr. Seelheim's statement that *cheli* is doubtful.

I find no discussion by Dr. Seelheim of the pronominal forms *ent* (cf. rimes 1675, 3586) nor of *on* (cf. rimes 5460, 5944); the latter is of especial importance in affording evidence against a Champagne form *an*.[1]

Conjugation. P. 119, l. 23—for 1308 read 1309. P. 120, l. 1—for 3591 read 3594. L. 6—by 401 the writer probably refers to line 461, which reads: *Se de vous m'en vois escondis*. L. 15—for 1212 read 1211. P. 121, l. 31—for 3813 read 3818. P. 122, l. 5—for *salt* read *saut*. L. 9—in lines 2994 and 3228 *faut*, not *falt*, is used. L. 13—*puet* does not occur in line 626. L. 15—for 659 read 660. L. 18—for the sake of accuracy it would be well to state the exact forms for the different passages cited, for example, 988, 2935 *remaint*; *amaint* only in 4402 (for 987 read 988). P. 123, l. 3—for 552 and 554 read 551 and 553 respectively. L. 12—the form *estait* in line 3064 is rendered slightly doubtful, since it occurs only in P_1; P_2S read *vait* : *fait*; A omits these lines. P. 124, l. 4—for 1230 read 1220. L. 26—in line 1857 S reads: *es tu* for *esties*, A has *estiz* for *esties*. P. 125, l. 15—for *juent* read *jurent*. P. 126, l. 2—for 828 read 829. L. 24—for *et* read *que*. L. 29—*doinst* does not occur in line 5460.

[1] Cf. Foerster, *Cligès*, p. lv, § 4 and p. lviii, § 10.

P. 127, l. 11—instead of to 3371 the reference should probably be to 3317, which has already been mentioned in l. 7. L. 34—for *pregne* read *prengne*. In view of the fact that much importance is to be attached to the forms of the third person sing. of the imperf. ind. (whether *oit*, *ot*, or *eve*), examples for this form should be cited in full, therefore the following should be added to Dr. Seelheim's list: 493 *achievoit* (: *avoit*); 737 *fioit* (: *metoit*); 847 *sonnoit* (: *paroit*, imp. ind. 3); 1466 *gardoit* (: *entendoit*); 2220 *grevoit* (: *avoit*); 3561 *senefioit* (: *savoit*); 3865 *amoit* (: *cremoit*); 3896 *delosoit* (: *disoit*); 4448 *estoit* (: *manoit*, imp. ind. 3); 4839 *crevoit* (: *voit*); 6248 *reprouvoit* (: *avoit*). P. 128, l. 33—for *Anch oisme* read *Anchois me*. L. 34—S and A introduce *que* in line 3370 between *cuic* and *en*, thus obtaining requisite number of syllables. P. 129, l. 13—after *aves* and *feriies* references should be given. P. 131, l. 26—in line 3568 *sis*, not *sist*, is used. L. 29—for *occist* read *ocist*. P. 132, l. 36—the rime *ot* : *ot* does not occur in lines 5202 f., doubtless lines 1222 f. are here meant. P. 133, l. 29—for *rechut* read *perchut*. P. 137, l. 16—*veist* does not occur in line 4885. L. 30—for 1207 read 1206. P. 138, l. 26—as I have already mentioned, much would be added to the accuracy of the quotations, if the exact forms were given; for example, *lairoie* in lines 1618 and 2202, *laira* in line 2441. Ll. 28 ff.—the author calls attention to a Champagne form *laisserai* as occurring in the *Violette*; the proportion of this form to the form *lairai* should, however, be noted. L. 34—*repentira* does not occur in line 174. P. 139, l. 7—the line (5485) should be given after *saferoie*. L. 26—*ara* does not occur in line 981. L. 31—*auroit* is the form that occurs in line 4462.—P. 140, l. 24—*seroit*, not *serai*, occurs in line 411; for 415 read 416. L. 25—*sera* does not occur in line 4859. P. 141, l. 33—for *sor* read *sour*. P. 142, l. 3—in rime 1589 f., P_1A read: *yvoire* : *aperchoivre*, P_2 : *cuire* : *apercuivre*, S omits these lines. *Yvoire* is then probably the correct reading. L. 4—for *boire* read *boivre*. L. 18—in the rime 4958 f. Dr. Seelheim suggests a possible *choir* riming with *oir* (monosyllabic); this is possible, for, though P_1P_2A regarded *oir* as dissyllabic (A reads: *Que l'en le pot tout cler oïr*), S has: *Qu' assez cler le peüst on oyr*, where *oyr* seems to be monosyllabic.

P. 143, l. 30—*but* does not occur in line 4632. P. 144, ll. 2 ff. —in line 5668 S and A have *l'a* for *loi*, P_2 has *le* for *loi*. Thus, *loi* seems merely scribal.

Characteristics of the language of the scribe.

P. 145, ll. 20 and 33, p. 146, l. 11 should have cross references to the numbers, 26, 51, and 78, on pp. 147 and 148, otherwise the expressions *26?*, *51?*, *78?*, become unintelligible. Especially noticeable is the lack of cross references to pages where the various phenomena have been discussed. P. 146, l. 9—for *siure* read *suire* (see note to p. 85).

Characteristics of the language of the author.

P. 147, l. 7—the number *44* refers to the vocalization of *l*; do not the following lines show this for the author: 1898 (*autre* : *fautre*); 2141 (*iaus* < *illos* : *aus* < *allium* + s); 2846 (*caus* < *colapum* : *caus* < *calidum*), etc.? L. 16 (no. 9)—the conclusion is possible, yet, as *-aisse* rimes only with itself, it is not certain. L. 25 (no. 35)—yet note 2141 (*iaus* < *illos* : *aus* < *allium* + s) where form *iaus* is established. L. 29 (no. 42)—see note to p. 59. L. 32 (no. 45)—meaning? P. 148, l. 7 (no. 72)—*siure* (= *suire*) rimes with itself (see p. 85). L. 22 (no. 101)—it is quite possible that rime 3064 f. (*vait* : *fait*) was in the original (see p. 123). L. 34 (no. 117)—the proportion should be stated (see p. 138).

Very noticeable is the failure to note the pronominal form *on*, as against the Champagne form *an*.[1]

The Dialect of the Poet.

Dr. Seelheim concludes that the poet did not write in the dialect of Montreuil; the language of the poem, the writer states, is that of the triangular territory bounded by the towns of Laon, Montcornet, and Hirson, in the department of Aisne. This conclusion is reached, first, by a consideration of seventeen peculiarities which,

[1] See p. 72.

according to the writer, shut out the district about Montreuil; secondly, by a consideration of four peculiarities which, to quote once more, prove that the language of the poem belongs to the small territory mentioned above. I shall consider the seventeen peculiarities cited and endeavor to show that, though we here have proof that the dialect of the poem is not the pure dialect of Montreuil, we can not say that Picardy is excluded; rather have we strong evidence that the author of our poem was a Picard, when we consider several important Picard characteristics overlooked by Dr. Seelheim. I shall then consider the limited number of characteristics (four) by means of which the writer places the poem in Aisne, and shall attempt to show that these give only a partial view of the language of the poem and hence are inadequate. In other words, I agree with Dr. Seelheim in concluding that the dialect of the *Violette* is not the pure dialect of Montreuil, but it does not seem to me that the poem can be limited to the small territory bounded by Laon, Montcornet, and Hirson in the department of Aisne, rather does it appear that the original dialect was Picard, with some slight southern coloring. A further limitation than this I have been unable to make.

The seventeen peculiarities cited to show that the language of the poem is not that of Montreuil will first be considered, my object being to prove that though these point against the pure dialect of Montreuil they do not preclude Picardy.

1—*a* + *ep.* *i* is not a diphthong. Some Picard monuments show a late preservation of *ai* as a diphthong, but *ai* : *e* frequently occurs in texts with marked Picard characteristics. Foerster[1] gives numerous examples of this rime. The *Chevaliers,* here cited, was probably composed near the boundary of Picardy and the Ile-de-France, and in a poem, such as the *Violette,* which presents a number of striking Picard characteristics,[2] the rime *ai* : *e* would not preclude Picardy as the district of composition, at most it would only show a possible knowledge of the *francien* form on the part of the poet.

2—The writer states that in the *Violette* the suffix *-abilem* >

[1] *Chevaliers as deus Espées,* p. xxxiv.

[2] See below, summary of Picard characteristics.

-able, while in Picard *-abilem* > *avle*. There are only two different rimes in the *Violette* in which *-able* occurs (*-able* : *-able* and *-able* : *diable*); add to this the fact that *-able*, according to Dr. Seelheim's own statement, is at times found in Picard texts and we see that little importance can be attached to this rime.

3—*Femina* > *fame*. Metzke (cited under this heading by the writer) states[1] that *fame* (not *feme*) occurs in the same territory that shows *an* : *en*. Now, the *Violette* differentiates *an* and *en*, hence Metzke's statement does not hold for the *Violette*. We must regard the form *fame* as an exception to the rule that, in general, holds for the *Violette*; that is, an exception to the differentiation of *an* and *en*. Such exceptions occur in Picard texts.[2]

4—Little may be inferred from the forms in *oi* existing by the side of forms in *ui*. Raynaud[3] (article cited by Dr. Seelheim) states that the treatment of both these sounds is identical in Picardy and the Ile-de-France.

5—The writer says that *ilios* > *eus* for the *Violette*, but on p. 54 he has already cited the rimes (*i*)*aus* : *aus* < *allium* (compare also p. 56, ll. 10 ff.); also the rime *cendaus* : (*i*)*aus* would allow either (*i*)*aus* or *eus*, hence the Picard (*i*)*aus* does exist by the side of *eus*.

6—The author should state that the poet of the *Violette* used both the *o-* (or the *ou-* sound) and the *eu-* sound for the termination *-osus*; compare pp. 55–6, where he favors the *-eus* for the *Violette*.

7—The pure Picard form is *vius*, not *vis* (< *vivus*), yet rime 6294 *liu* : *bailliu* would suggest the form *baillius* for the nominative, hence both forms, *-is* and *-ius*, may have been known to the poet.[4]

8—For the author of the *Violette*, *c* + *a* > *che*, yet *c* + *e* > *che* also, for the two rime, hence instead of an exclusively *francien* form, as Dr. Seelheim implies, we have a mixture of Picard and

[1] The article is to be found in Herrig's Archiv., vol. 64, p. 396.

[2] Compare Suchier, *Aucassin et Nicolette*, pp. 67–8, etc.

[3] *Étude sur le dialecte picard dans le Ponthieu*; Bibliothèque de l'École des Chartes, vol. 37, p. 33.

[4] The references to Goerke, p. 32 and Tobler, p. xxv, should read p. 45 and p. xxvi respectively; Suchier's name should be inserted before the reference : Z. II, 297 f.

francien characteristics. This rime is noted by Foerster for the *Chevaliers as deus Espées*, p. liii; compare also Gaston Paris, "*Etude sur le dialecte picard dans le Ponthieu . . . par Gaston Raynaud*" in *Comptes-Rendus, Rom.* VI, p. 617, where he says this rime occurs in Picard texts.

9—For the existence of the glide-sounds, *d* and *b*, in the *Violette*, we have only two rimes (for *d*, 2976 *descendre* : *cendre*; for *b*, 2287 *menbre* < *membrum* : *ramenbre* < *memorat*, occurs also in 3227). Since only two rimes with the glide-sound occur, it may be that the poet knew the form without the glide-sound as well; at all events, these rimes are of little importance for the presence of the glide-sound has been noted by Suchier in *Aucassin et Nicolette*, pp. 62–3, § 5.

10—Little may be deduced from the use of the hiatus vowel, since reduced and non-reduced forms occur in the *Violette*.

11—According to Dr. Seelheim's statement both *ise* and *iche*, or *ice*, occur in Picard texts.

12—The author states that *gié* is not a Picard form, and cites Rudenick as authority. Rudenick, however, has controlled only a limited number of Picard texts, hence an absolute statement in regard to the occurrence of *gié* in Picard, with Rudenick alone as authority, is extremely doubtful. It should be noted that *gié* occurs in *Richars li Biaus*, 957 (: *congié*). The text may be from the eastern border of Picardy (compare Foerster's edition, p. xxi). *Gié* also occurs in *Guillaume de Dole*, 1527 (: *mengié*), 1771 (: *congié*), 3373 (: *congié*); Servois, in his edition of this poem (p. xli) is uncertain in regard to the dialect, but thinks it may belong to the North. I also find the form *gié* in rime in *Li Romans de Carité*, 206, 10 (: *jugié*); this poem was probably composed at Amiens, according to Van Hamel.[1]

13—The forms of the progressive pronoun of the third person in the *Violette* are *sien* (twice), *suen* (once), *sons* (once); the form *sons* (3970) rimes with *bons* (substantive), hence is of little weight, for *siens* : *biens* may have been the original form of the rime; it should be noted also that this rime occurs only in P_1 and P_2, S

[1] See *Bibliothèque de l'École des Hautes Études*, fascicule 61, p. cxciii.

reads: *Que elle feïst ses voulentez Et il lui feroit grans bontez*; A omits both lines. Thus, the proportion of *sien* to *suen* is that which should be expected for Picard texts.

14—The fact that *mi* occurs by the side of *moi* (latter only twice in rime), and that *cair* exists by the side of *seoir* and *veoir*, shows at most that the poet knew both Picard and *francien* forms; it certainly does not prove that he could not have been from Picardy.

15—In as much as the perfect forms in *-ot* occur in Picard texts, it can not be said that the absence of forms in *-aut*, or *-eut*, would show that the author was not a Picard, yet note the rime 970 f., cited by Dr. Seelheim on p. 132, *seut* < *sapuit* : *conseut* < *consiliet* (in 1854 f. the rime *saut* < *salvit* : *consaut* < *consiliet* occurs), where the writer thinks that this rime shows a form in *-aut* for the *Violette*.

16—No deduction may be drawn in regard to the form *firent*; for, as the writer himself here quotes, *firent* and *fisent* both occur in Picard texts.

17—The writer should have cited the proportion of *laisserai* to *lairai* (2 to 5), see p. 138. This is a proportion that might be expected for Picardy, hence nothing is shown by this form (*laisserai*).

These are the seventeen peculiarities cited by Dr. Seelheim to show that the language of the poem is not that of Montreuil. He seems correct in so far as he states that the dialect of the poem is not the pure dialect of Montreuil. It would not seem, however, that it can be stated that the poem is not Picard; rather is the contrary shown when all the characteristics are considered. I base this conclusion upon two facts:

1) The seventeen characteristics above noted show rather a mixture of Picard and *francien* forms than an exclusion of Picard characteristics; for example, *eus* and *(i)aus* < *illos*, *mi* and *moi*, *cair* and *seoir*, *veoir*, *sien* and *suen*, *eus* and *ous*, *ca* > *che* and *ce* > *che*, etc.

2) There are in the *Violette* a number of marked Picard characteristics. It is rather surprising that in his endeavor to establish the original dialect of the poem Dr. Seelheim seems to have overlooked so striking Picard forms as the following: The pronominal forms *nos*, *no*, *vos*, *vo* (see p. 114, with corrections that I have

already noted[1]); the form *fu* < *focum*, established beyond any doubt by twelve rimes (see p. 77). To these two strong Picard characteristics may, perhaps, be added the forms *Diu* and *lui*, in as much as these forms occur in the same territory that shows *fu* < *focum*; the rimes allow no conclusion as to these forms (whether *Diu* and *liu*, or *Dieu* and *lieu*). In addition to these Picard traits, should be noted the Picard rime *t* + *s* : *s*. This is established by so great a number of rimes that no doubt can remain as to its authenticity (see p. 70). Further, the writer has taken no account of the forms: 2846 *caus* < *colapus* (: *caus* < *calidus*); 2516 *consaus* < *consilius* (: *sex* < *solus*); 6606 *saus* < *solus* (: *saus* < *salvus*). The last rime establishes a form *saus* < *solus*, hence in 2516 *consaus* is probably the poet's form. The failure to consider these forms is the more surprising since they have been noted in the summary, p. 147, also on p. 54. The regular *francien* forms are here: *cous*, *conseus*, *seus*. The forms *caus*, etc., must be regarded as Picard rather than Champagne; for, if the poem were composed by an author who lived in Champagne, we should expect the strong Champagne characteristic *on*(< *homo*) > *an*, but the form already noted for the *Violette* (which Dr. Seelheim has overlooked) is *on*, never *an*;[2] so, too, *an* differentiated from *en*, and the Picard forms already noted, would decide against Champagne.

The presence of such forms as: *nos*, *no*, *vos*, *vo*, *mi*, *fu* < *focum*, the reduction in the early thirteenth century of *t* + *s* to *s*, *an* differentiated from *en* (except in *fame*), point strongly to the North. The supposition that the poet was a native of the North (that is of Picardy) is further supported by the forms, (*i*)*aus* < *illos*, *sien*, *che* < *c* + *e*, which exist by the side of the forms, *eus*, *suen*, *che* < *c* + *a*. The fact that in the latter examples we have *francien* forms existing by the side of Picard, suggests a knowledge of *francien* forms on the part of the poet. This supposition is further supported by the fact that in certain cases we have such forms as *ai* monophthongized, etc., but certainly the knowledge of these southern forms can not preclude Picardy as the home of the poet, when we place by the side of them the striking Picard

[1] See above, p. 72.

[2] See above, p. 72.

characteristics already noted. A knowledge of *francien* is not surprising in a poet who knew something of Provençal, but it would be very surprising if a *francien* poet had written with so marked Picard characteristics in honor of a Picard countess and called himself Gerbert de Montreuil.

Lastly, a few words may be said in regard to the four peculiarities which Dr. Seelheim chooses to establish the geographical limits of composition of the *Violette.* Leaving out of all consideration the forms I have already noted (*no, vo, mi, fu,* etc.), he selects as the four characteristics most important in an investigation of the place of composition, the following: 1) *an* differentiated from *en*; 2) $c + a > che$; 3) $ę + i > i$; 4) *fame.* Since the first and the fourth of these characteristics are contradictory, they can not be regarded as two separate characteristics by which the place of composition of the poem may be fixed, rather is the fourth an exception to the first, as I have already noted.[1] The second characteristic, $c + a > che$, should be considered only in connection with the phenomenon, $c + e > che$; these two developments, just as the first and fourth, would show a commingling of northern and southern forms. The third characteristic is well taken, since the East is thereby eliminated. So limited a selection of characteristics is, to say the least, surprising and the conclusions drawn from them do not invalidate my supposition that the *Violette* is a Picard poem with some slight southern coloring.

The Date of Composition.

The writer follows Michel in placing the poem after 1225 (see Michel's note to the reference relating to the Sire de Roye, *Violette,* p. 286); this is in all probability correct. Dr. Seelheim chooses, however, 1240 as the latest possible date of the composition, and he bases this supposition only on the presence of *e* in the termination of the 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. I. An exact date of composition based upon only one characteristic (the fact that forms with *e* are to those without *e* as 9 to 53) is, at least, doubtful; in the present case it becomes exceedingly doubtful, since this analogous

[1] See above, p. 76.

e is occasionally found in texts of an earlier date. Gaston Paris[1] chooses 1230 as the latest probable date of composition, basing his statement upon the fact that the poet refers to the court of the *dame*, and no where makes any reference to the husband, who returned to France in 1230. The countess was a widow from 1239 to 1243, but Gaston Paris favors the earlier date (1230) as the latest probable one for the composition of the poem.

The closing pages of the Dissertation are devoted to a consideration of the scribe of P_1. It seems unnecessary to suppose that P_1 is the work of three scribes in order to explain the mixture of Picard and *francien* forms, the presence of one MS. between P_1 and the original would explain this mixture. The second hypothesis offered by the writer; namely, that the poet himself, as well as his scribe, was a traveled man, seems improbable. I have already noted in the MS. scheme[2] that a lost MS. probably existed between P_1 and the original, the mixture of forms in the original, added to the possibility that this lost MS. was in *francien*, would account for the presence of *francien* forms in the Picard MS., P_1. As a slight support for this supposition, that the lost intervening MS. was in *francien*, should be noted the rime 3167 f., where the Picard MS., P_1, offers a poorer version and a *francien* rime, while P_2S (A omits), the *francien* MSS., present a better version and a Picard rime (P_1—*pars* : *pars*. both < *partes*; P_2S—*dras* : *pars*).[3]

Any definite conclusion in regard to the relation existing between P_1 and the original MS. is, of course, impossible, when the other MSS. (P_2SA) have been left out of all consideration. It is rather surprising that Dr. Seelheim has not commented on the dialect of P_2 and its relation to the original, since this is one of the two MSS. that he has seen.

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[1] *Rom.* XXXII, p. 538.

[2] See above, p. 55.

[3] See also above, p. 22.

LIFE.

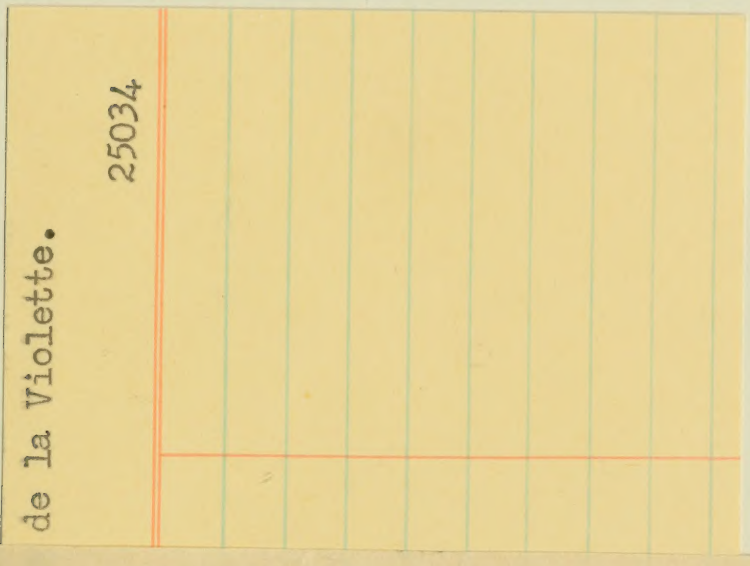
I was born November 10, 1878, near Memphis, Tennessee, where my family was temporarily residing; in 1881 I was taken by my family to their permanent residence at the University of Virginia. I was prepared for college by private tutorship and in the school of Major H. W. Jones in Charlottesville, Virginia. Entering the University of Virginia in October, 1894, I graduated from that Institution in 1898, with the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts. From October, 1898, to June, 1900, I was Instructor in Latin and French in the Marion Military Institute, of Marion, Alabama; from October, 1899, to June, 1900, I was Assistant Superintendent of that Institute. I re-entered the University of Virginia in the fall of 1900 and followed the graduate ocurses in Latin and Romance Languages. During the summer of 1901 I followed the courses in French Linguistics and Literature in the University of Grenoble. I returned to America in the fall of that year and entered the Romance Department of Johns Hopkins University, with French as my principal subject, and with Spanish and Italian as my first and second subordinate subjects, respectively. Having chosen the *Roman de la Violette* as the subject of my Dissertation, I spent the summer of 1902 in Saint Petersburg and Paris photographing the manuscripts of this poem.

Since entering the Johns Hopkins University I have followed the lectures of Professor A. Marshall Elliott, Professor F. M. Warren, Associate Professors E. C. Armstrong and Phillip Ogden, Doctors M. P. Brush and G. C. Keidel in my principal subject, and the lectures of Associate Professor C. C. Marden and Doctor J. E. Shaw in my first and second subordinate subjects, respectively. I wish to thank all these gentlemen for the great assistance they have afforded me in guiding my University work. Above all am I indebted to that scholarly ability by virtue of which Professor

Elliott is able to direct to the highest degree of efficiency the individual researches of his students; his cordial sympathy and his generous and unfailing courtesy have always been an incentive and an aid that can never be forgotten. During the first two years of my connection with the Johns Hopkins University I held a Hopkins Scholarship for Virginia, and during the present session I have held the Fellowship of the Romance Department.

DOUGLAS LABAREE BUFFUM.

BALTIMORE, *May* 1, 1904.



Buffum, D.L. - Le Roman de la Violette.

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